

SOLUTIONS
OF
THE EXERCISES
IN THE
NEW MANUAL
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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3rd MASTER COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AGRA

Price 6 Annas

PUBLISHED BY
Messrs GAYA PRASAD & BROTHERS,
Publishers and Book-sellers,
AGRA.

1908.

SOLUTION OF EXERCISES

in the

New

MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

EXERCISE I (PAGE 3).

The corrections are all printed in italics

The words with wrong initial letters are given below in order in the corrected form —

(1) Socrates, building, house, Athens, design;
why, I; myself, accommodated, if, I, habitation.

(2) nation, strife, side

(3) Great Britain, Ireland, throne, died, August, Her, reign, victories, Duke, Marlborough, Europe, and, between, England, Scotland

(4) These, glorious, works, Parents, good, Almighty

(5) Remember, life, idle, dream, soleum, reality, task, stand, night, man, work.

(6) I, I, survey, My, dispute, From, centre, I, lord, fowl, brute

(7) O; Solitude; where, That, sages; Better, dwell; Than, reign, horrible; place

(8) Solomon, wise; King, Fear; God; and; commandments, for; duty; man

(9) The St. George, arrived, Kingstown, from; Liverpool. Tuesday, eight, sail, o'clock, Thursday

EXERCISE II (Page 5)

The Consonants are given in ordinary type, Vowels in italics, Silent letters in small brackets, Proper diphthongs in square brackets, Improper diphthongs within double inverted commas, Triphthongs, within single inverted commas

h[ow]	l"au"gh	"ea"sy	C"æ"sar
why	h"ea"rd	b"eau"tiful	pr"ai"se
two	(h) on"ow"r	l"ea"g (ue)	h[ow]l
y[ew]	p"e"ce	bel"ve"ve	m"au"l
wind"ow"	cl"e"n	v"ew'	typh"oo"n
yell"ow"	twi(t)ch	th[ou]sand	r"ue"
s"wee"tly	aw"ay"	n[oi]se	s[ew]
c[ow]	m"ou"n	b[oy]	m[ew]
eye	r"ow"	f[eu]d	l"ei"sure
ewe	yestaid"ay"	str"aw"	he[oi]c
b[ea]r	"aw"tul	mice	coward
h"au"l	whether	herb	w"ea"ther
myrtle	twi	q[ui]t	on[io]n
b"uo'y"	hyssop	(k)nife	m[ui](g)n

'W' is a vowel in—bow, cow, crow, hew, low, mew

'h' is a consonant in—toward, ward, work, wave world.

'Y' is a vowel in—my, clay, say, day, sky, try

'Y' is a consonant in—You, yes, yet, yellow, year, yell

Proper diphthong—boy, loud sound, trial, ear, air

Improper diphthong—clean, people, foe, main, road grief

EXERCISE III (Page 6)

The following words are divided into syllables, the accented syllable in each being marked.—

re-flec'-tion	neigh'-bour	mu-si'-cian	ad-di'-tion
tur'-moil	no'-tion	flex'-i-ble	stran'-gle
em-bar'-rass	sen'-su-al	ex-ten'-sion	stu'-por
dun'-geon	jus'-tice	con-di'-tion	tis'-sue
build'-er	tune'-ful	in-com-pre-hen'-si-ble	bee'-hive
re-juice'	symp'-tom	con-de-scent'	mar'-tyr
an-noy'	unan'-i-mous	riv'-er	pur-loin'
leop'-ard	an-tiq'-ui-ty	les'-son	po-ten'-tial
mar'-riage	fo'-li-age	con'-ti-nent	gen'-u-ine
hon'-est	sal-va'-tion	prom'-is-es	a-void'
coun'-cil	cos'-tume	cred'-i-ble	crea'-ture
de-cis'-ive	ex-haust'	glut'-ton	ex'-er-cise
in-cline'	con-spic'-uous	glob'-u-lar	in'-come
em-brace'	e-quiv'-o-cal	ful-fil'	hap'-less
mon arch-y	mon'-u-ment	fac'-to-ry	in'-ci-dent
sea-man-ship	e-lec'-tric	e-mer'gence	er'-u-dite
the'-a-tre	det'-o-nate	ef'-face'	spher'-ic-al
con'-cert (n.)	e-ter'-nal	in-duct'-ive	the'-o-r ze
de'-vi-ous	mor-tal'-i-ty	sep'-ar-ate	u'-ni-com
im'-pli-cate	pim'-ple	pro-trude'	par'-a-ble
jus'-ti-fy	sen'-ti-nel	quad'-i-u-ped	sur'-feit.

EXERCISE IV. (Page 10)

The following words are nouns, with the class to which each belongs.

1 Noun	Class	Noun	Class	Noun	Class
China	proper	country.	common	Asia	proper
Earth	proper	days	com.	sun	com
Govind	prop	truth	abstract	Gold	material
metal	com	police	collective	crowd	collective
London	prop.	city	com.	world	com.
teas	com	market	com	Sunday	prop
day	com.	week	com	Health	abstract
wealth	abs	people	n of mult	opinions	com
Righteousness	abs	nation	com.	fleet	com
teacher	com.	man	com.	learning	abs.

judge	com	jury	collective	Officer	com.
regiment	col				
2 Righteousness	abs	native ^{on}	com	sin	com
reproach	com	people	com	power	abs
speech	abs	man	com	creation	collective
thought	abs	speed	abs	accuracy	abs
supremacy	abs	dominion	com	mind	abs
matter	material	speech	abs	mind	abs
eagle	com	wings	com	lamb	com.
feet	com	pride	abs	destruction	abs.
spirit	com	fall	com		
3 scene	com	lot	com	toils	com
wants	com.				
4. life	com	sleep	com	forgetting	com
soul	com.	life's	com	star	com.
setting	com				

EXERCISE V. PAGE 14

Nouns with their Gender —

Word	Gender	Word	Gender
witness	com non	beauty	neuter
heart	neuter	flock	neuter
ship	feminine	owner	common
companion	common	sovereign	common
cook	common	doctor	common

N B. For the rest, refer to the Text

EXERCISE VI PAGE 19

(1) Plurals

men	masses	lynxes	boxes
caps	copies	beauties	echoes
tables	monarchs	peaches	joys
taxes	studies	woes	asses

leaves	rays	knives	sheriffs
hoaxes	sexes	calves	tetrarchis
heroes	loaves	allies	essays
stones	coaches	thieves	sows
princesses	shirts	volcanoes	oxen
queens	brunches	genuines,	
feet	watches	gent	shelves
lashes	halves	heresies	fish, fishes
wolves	pennies, pe-	attorneys	crosses
arches	nce		
hobbies	negroes	stiffs, staves	babies
nuncios	buffaloes	distaffs	kisses
cargoes	children	stomachs	armies
folios	skies	valleys	stories
fathers-in-law	couches	journeys	tylos
bases	formulas	wives	moners
appendices	crises	beaux	apicics
mouthfuls	courts-mai-	miss Frasers,	data
banditti	tial		
maid-servants	errata	misses Fraser	nebulae
governors-ge-	cherubim	men-servants	arcana
neral		messieurs	oncs
apparatus, ap-	M A's	seraphim	alumni
paratuses	phenomena	genera	lords-justices
	parentheses	knights-tem-	foci
(2) singulars:—		plars	
		bureaus, bu-	
		reaux	
shelf	die	chimney	genius
city	index	tooth	soliloquy
attorney	loaf	grief	(bellows) <i>nothing</i>
mouse	bunch	toe	pony
sheep	mango	deer	good
(no singular)	son-in-law	child	cow
church	(no singular)	news	beef
potato	brother	genius	pea
analysis	datum	phenomenon	oasis
effluvium	staff	do mouse	genus

species	stratum	radius	stamen
monsieur	thesis	beau	index
basis	seraph	criterion	bureau
formula	cloth	elf	series
alumnus	dictum	medium	agendum

(3) Refer to the text

(4) Corrections, *in italics*

Your writing is bad, you must take more *pains* with it. My brother has 100 *head* of cattle. Ten *yoke* of *oxen* were ploughing. I have lost a *ten-rupee* note. My *scissors* are not strong enough.

Mechanics is his favourite study. He has three *sons* in-law. Step fathers are not always kind (correct). It is well for us when the crisis of life *finds* us prepared. Large *households* have generally both man servants and *women servants*. A *five-shilling* piece is called a crown. The race was for *four-year* olds only.

EXERCISE VII. (Page 21.)

The following words use the Possessives Singular and Plural —

(1) Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Boys	boys'	lady's	ladies'
monkey's	monkeys'	wife's	wives'
thief's	thieves'	negro's	negroes'
chief's	chiefs'	man's	men's
hero's	heroes'	mouse's	mice's
wolf's	wolves'	goose's	geese's
month's	months'	man-servant's	men-servant's
woman's	women's	child's	children's
mistress's	mistresses'		

Possessives changed into Objectives with of

not(2) The arm of a man. The sum of this boy is correct. The shoes of ladies. The letters of Cowper. The

cries of the woman The stings of the flies The horse
of the gentleman is dead. The Poetical Works of Milton
The heads of four oxen The camp of the soldiers The
affairs of Charles The toys of children The wings of
insects The tears of a nation. The promises of some
men

Proper Possessive form

(3) The king's servants The flowers of autumn
The girls' songs The boys' dresses The soldiers'
quarrels The horse's mane The colour of the ox The
commanders of the armies. Six men's work Krishna's
lesson is difficult The tigers' dens John took William's
slate The wool of the sheep

EXERCISE VIII (Page 23)

The Parsing of the following italicized Nouns is —

(1) *Ships*—Com Pl Fem. subj of 'cross'

Sea—Com sing, neut. obj governed by 'cross'

King—com. Sing, mas. subj of 'sat'

Throne—Com. sing, neut. obj governed by 'on'

London—Prop. sing, neut subj of 'is'

Capital—com sing, neut. nom case after the
v. 'is' or complement to the v. 'is'

England—Prop sing, neut. obj gov'd by 'of.'

Ostrich—com. sing, Fem. subj. of 'lays.'

Egg—com. sing, neut obj gov'd by 'lays'

Sand—mat sing, neut obj gov'd. by 'on'

Pen—com. sing, neut obj gov'd. by 'give'

Rama—Prop. sing, mas. subj of 'built'

house—com. sing., neut. obj gov'd by 'built,

garden—com. sing. neut. obj. gov'd by 'in.'

Carpenter—com. n., sing. com. Vocative. c,

table—com sing, neut obj. gov'd by 'make'

Ground's—Prop sing, mas. possessive c showing possession on 'sisters'

sister—com sing, Fem., nom. to the verb 'was'

Krishna's—Prop sing, mas., pos. c showing possession on 'wife.'

wife—com sing, Fem, Nom, after the v. 'was.'

boy's—com sing., mas, pos. c. showing possession on 'task'

Peter—Prop sing, mas, nom to the v 'fell'

John's—Prop. sing, mas, pos. c showing possession on 'house.'

horse—com sing, mas, gov'd by 'from.'

Rama—Prop sing, mas voc case.

master's—com sing., mas., pos

Kindness—Abs sing, neut, Nom to the v. 'won.'

scholar's—com sing, com, pos 'c.

Love—abs sing, neut, obj of 'won'

Man's—com sing, mas, pos c

Father—com sing, mas, nom to the v 'makes.'

Shoes—com pl, neut, obj of 'makes'

Crowd—col sing, neut, nom. to 'followed.'

King—com sing, mas, obj of 'followed'

Master—com sing. mas, nom subj of 'gave'

Book—com sing, neut, obj of 'gave'

Scholar—com sing, com. obj of 'to'

Honesty—abs sing, neut, nom to 'is'

Policy—abs sing, neut, nom after the V 'is.'

Men—com pl, mas., nom. subj of 'have died.'

conscience—abs. n, sing., neut, Possessive case showing possession on 'sake'

stake—com n., sing, neut, obj gov'd by 'for'

people—n of mult., pl., com nom c subject of 'were divided'

'Opinions'—com. n, pl, neut., obj gov'd by the prep 'in'

John—Prop n. sing., mas, obj gov'd, by the T V. 'tell.'

Boys'—com n, pl mas, poss. case governing 'lessons'

lessons—com n., pl, neut, obj c gov'd. by the T. V. 'to hear'

postman—com n, sing, mas, nom, c subject of 'did come.'

father's—com n, sing, mas Poss c showing possession on 'letters'

letters—com. n., pl, neut, obj c gov'd by the prep. 'with.'

Iron—mat n, sing, neut., nom to the V, 'is.'

metal—com. n, sing, neut, nom. after the V. 'is.'

dog—com n, sing, mas, obj c gov'd. by the T V 'give'

name—com n, sing, neut, objective C. governed by the T. V. 'give'

sugar—mat n., sing, neut, obj. c. gov'd. by the T V. 'buy'

grocer's—com n, sing, com. g, Poss c showing possession on 'shop' understood.

paper—mat. n, sing, neut, obj c. gov'd by 'by'

stationer's—com n, sing., com. g, poss c. showing possession on 'shop' understood

police—col. n., sing., neut, nom. to the V. 'found'

watches—com. n , Pl, neut, obj c gov'd by the T V
'found'

thieves—com n , pl, com, G, nom, to 'had stolen'

hedge—com n sing, neut, obj. c gov'd by 'under'

farmer—com n, sing, mas, G, nom c. to the V.
'bought',

hay—mat. n, sing, neut, obj gov'd by 'bought'

Oxen's—com n., Pl, mas., Poss c showing possession
on 'food'

food—mat n, sing, neut, obj gov'd by 'for.'

(2) *soul*—com n, sing, neut, 'voc. case.

sun—com sing, mas, obj of 'with'

round—com sing, neut., cognate obj., after 'in'

duties—com pl, neut, obj of 'of'

sloth—abs, sing, neut, obj of 'shake'

morning—com here used as an adjective

sacrifice—com, sing, neut, obj of 'pay'

(3) *pride*—abs sing, neut, nom to the v. 'was.'

fauling—com sing., neut, subj of 'leaned.'

virtue—abs sing, fem, pass c

side—com. sing, neut., obj. of 'to.'

duty—com sing, neut, obj of 'in.'

call—com sing, neut, obj of 'at.'

bird—com. sing., neut, subj of 'tries'

endearment—com. sing, neut, obj of 'tries'

offspring—com sing., neut, obj. of 'to tempt?'

skies—com pl, neut, obj of 'to'

art—com sing., neut, obj of 'tried.'

delay—com sing., neut., obj of 'reproved.'

worlds—com pl., neut, object of 'to'

way—com, sing, neut, object of 'led.'

EXERCISE IX. (Page 26.)

Correct forms —

(1) most excellent	sorriest	most buoyant	grievest
most solemn	more startling	more timid	saddest
sillier	most heartfelt	more foolish	happiest
(2) comp.	sup.	comp	sup
ampler	amplest	coyer	coyest
more excellent	most excellent	purer	purest
gentler	gentlest	wearier	weariest
blacker	blackest	sleekei	sleekest
firmer	firme-t	more delicate	most delicate
tenderer	tenderest	more humane	most humane
more numerous	most numerous	larger	largest
gloomier	gloomiest	more meagre	most meagre
more indef.	most indef.	prettier	prettiest
sterner	sternest	punier	puniest
calmer	calmest	richer	richest
shier	shiest	more naked	most naked
soberer	soberest	more rigorous	most rigorous
fatter	fattest	barer	barest
merrier	merriest	longer	longest
thinner	thinnest	more timid	most timid
more cheerful	most cheerful	shorter	shortest
droller	drollest	gayer	gayest
drier	driest	deeper	deepest
truer	truest	less, lesser	least

Positive forms —

(3) gentle	clean	dull	funny
wealthy	fat	gay	fore
slender	white	mad	much, many
dim	serene	noble	old
young	sad	bulky	late
heavy	easy	subtle	bad, ill
fore	many, much	good	late,

EXERCISE X. (PAGE 29)

Adjective with degrees of comparison —

- (1) largest (sup), wealthiest (sup); old (Pos), sharp (Pos), inner (comp), some (not compared), beautiful (Pos), blind (Pos), white (Pos), first (sup), little (Pos), heavier (comp), worst (sup), worst (sup), poor (Pos), wooden (not compared), large (Pos), black (Pos), curly (Pos) most interesting (sup), brave (Pos), wild (Pos), stoimy (Pos), larger (com), three (Not compared) finest (sup) This (not compared), white (Pos)

Correction in italics —

- (2) He expects to see *happier* days. You have got the less share This book is *cheaper* than that. Govind is the *sharpest* of the four boys. Autumn is the *most interesting* season of the year. Tuesday was *colder* than Monday. This summer is hotter than the *last*. Robert is *taller* than William. Solomon was the wisest man, Methuselah was the *oldest*. Jane is *levelier* than Mary. This is the *most beautiful* flower I ever saw. My hat is *smaller* than yours, but his is the *smallest* of the three. Rama is the *most negligent* boy in the class. This is the *larger* of the two, but that is the *more beautiful*. It is *better* to be silent than to speak in anger. The *latter* of the two reasons that you gave is *more* convincing. The weather has lately been warmer than wet. It has been a *little warm* for a long while but yesterday was the *warmest day* we have had.

EXERCISE XI (PAGE 31)

The italics are the corrections —

- (1) I have great *need* of assistance. I can give you no money for I have *little*. He has *little* use for such a book. All *men* are mortal. Every *man* is mortal. Buy a *little* bread. Many an ill deed is done without

forethought Either house will suit us - There are fewer houses in that field than usual The wall is 17 feet high. Let the carpenter cut a six inch plank into two foot lengths We ordered three dozen knives. What do you think of this news? Each of the two boys got a prize Do not bring any of the three. Neither of my two sisters is at home The four boys were helping one another.

(2) Parsing of Nouns and adjectives —

No—Indef Num Adj qualifying the noun 'friends'

Friends—Com N, Pl, com G, Obj of 'have'

No—Ind Num Adj qualifying 'hope'

hope—Com N, sing, Neut, Obj of 'have'

some—Indef num adj., qualifg 'books,'

books—Com N, Pl, Neut, Object of 'got'

some—Adj of quantity qualifg 'time'

time—Abst. N, Sing Neut Adverbial object.

twice—Adverb to 'asked'

them—Pers Pron, Pl, neut, Obj of 'return.'

little—Adj. of Quantity, qualifg. 'boys'

boys—Com. N, Pl, Mas, Nom to 'take'

great—Adj of quantity qualifg 'pains.'

pains—Com N Pl. Neut, obj of 'take'

lessons—Com N Pl. Neut, Obj of 'with'

little—Adj of Quant, qualifg. 'chance'

chance—com n, sing, neut, subject of 'is'

any—Indef. num, adj qualifg 'man'

man—com. n., sing, mas, obj gov'd by 'of'

Pole—com n, sing, neut, obj gov'd by 'reaching'

great—adj of Quant, qualifg. 'cold'

cold—abst n, sing, neut, obj gov'd by 'because of'

neither—Distributive adj qualifying 'house' understood.

houses—com n, pl, neut, obj of 'of.'

sale—abst n, sing., neut, object of 'for.'

one another s—Reciprocal pronoun, com. Gend, Poss. case or the two words may be parsed separately thus.—

one—Inef num adj. qualifying man understood or
 Poss case in apposition with 'ye' and *another's*
 —Dist. adj used as pron Poss. case

burdens—com n, pl., neut, obj of 'bear'

form—com n., sing, neut obj of 'meet'

more—adv of quant comp. degree modifying the adj.
 'fair'

fair—Adj of qual, qualifyg 'form'

face—Com N, Sing, Neut, Object of 'meet.'

more—as above, modifyg. 'sweet'

sweet—Adj of Qual qualifyg 'face'

lot—com N, Sing neut, subj. after 'hath been'

tree—com N, sing, neut, Nom to 'is found'

deepest—adj of Qual, sup. Deg, qualifyg 'root'

root—com N., sing, neut, Obj of 'of'

Least—adverb of Quant, sup degree, modifyg the adj
 'willing.'

ground—com N sing, neut, Obj of 'quit.'

ancient—adj. of 'Qual., qualifyg 'sages'

Sages—com. n, pl, com, obj of 'by' *Love*—abs n
 sing, neut, subj of increased' *Life*—com, qualifyg
 'stages.' *Stages*—com n, pl., neut, obj of in' *Pains*—
 com. n, pl, neut, subj. of 'grow' *Sickness*—abs n sing,
 neut, subj of 'rages' *Greatest*—adj of qual, superl,
 of 'rages' *Greatest*—adj of qual, supeal, qualifyg 'love'
Love—subj of 'appears' *Life*—obj of 'of'

EXERCISE XII. (Page 34)

Full parsing of adjectives and nouns

(1) *Ripest*—Adj. of Qual, Sup Deg, qualifyg 'fruit'

Fruit—Com N, sing, neut, nom to 'falls'

Two—Card. num adj qualifyg 'evils' *Evils*—Com. n.,
 pl., neut obj. of 'of'. *Less*—Adj of Quant., Comp Deg,
 qualifyg, 'evil' understood. *Yonder*—Dem. adj qualifyg

'tree.' *Tree*—Com n, sing, neut, nom to 'is' *High*—
 Adj of Qual, qualifg 'tree' predicatively *This*—Dem
 adj. qualifg 'flower' *Flower*—Com. n, sing, neut, nom
 to 'is' *Loveliest*—Adj of Qual, sup deg., qualifg.
 'flower' understood *All*—Ind. num adj. qualifying
 'flowers' understood *That*—Dem adj qualifg 'dress'
Green—Adj of qual., qualifg 'dress' *Younger*—Adj of
 qual., comp., qualifg 'sister'. *Sister*—Com n, sing., fem.
 obj. of 'far' *Dress*—Com n sing. neut nom. to 'is'.
These—Dem. adj., pl, qualifg 'mangoes'. *Mangoes*—
 com N, Pl, Neut, subj. of 'are' *Ripe*—adj. of Qual,
 qualifg 'mangoes' through 'are' *Young*—adj of Qual, Pos
 qualifg 'boy.' *Boy*—com N, sing, mas., subj of 'was'
Braver—adj of Qual, comp, qualifg 'boy' thro 'was' *Elder*—
 adj of Qual., comp, qualifg 'brother' *Brother*—Com.
 N, sing, mas., nom. to 'was' understood *Several*—Dist.
 adj qualifg. 'books' *Books*—Com n, pl, neut., obj of
 'bought' *Some*—Ind num adj qualifg 'books' *Old*—
 adj. of qual, pass, qualifg 'books' *Some* and *New* as *some*
 and *old* above *Old* adj. of qual, pos, qualifg 'father'
Father—Com n, sing, mas, nom to 'was' *Happier*—
 Adj. of qual, comp., qualifg 'father.' *Father*—Com. n,
 sing, mas, nom. to 'was' *Happier*—Adj of qual, comp.
 qualifg 'father' predly *Foolish*—Adj of qual, qualifg.
 'son' *Son*—Com n, sing, mas., nom to (was) *Both*—
 Dist num. adj, qualifg. 'boy' *Boys*—Com n. pl, mas
 nom to 'claimed' *Prize*—Com n, sing. neut., obj to
 'claimed' *Further*—Dist. adj, qualifg (boy) *Money*—
 Com n, sing, neut, obj to 'have.' *Enough*—adj. of
 quant, qualifg. 'money' *Such*—dem. adj qualifg. 'journey'
Short—adj of qual. qualifg. 'journey.' *Journey*—com. n.,
 sing., neut., obj of 'for' *Famous*—adj. of qual. qualifg.
 'poet.' *Poet*—com. n, sing, mas, nom. complement of
 'was' *Ancient*—adj of qual, qualifg 'times' *Times*—
 com. n., pl, neut, obj. gov'd by 'of.' *Russian*—proper
 adj qualifg 'traveller.' *Traveller*—com n., sing, com.
 nom to 'crossed' *Highest*—adj of qual., sup., qualifg.
 'mountain.' *Mountain*—com. n, sing, neut., obj of
 'crossed' *Range*—coll. n, used as com. n., sing neut., obj.

govd by 'of' *Open*—adj of qual (not compd) qualifg 'rebuke' *Rebuke*—abs n, sing, neut, nom to 'is' *Secret*—adj of qual, qualifg 'love.'—*Love*—abs n, sing, neut., nom after 'is' *That*—dem adj pointing out the n 'general' *General*—com. n, sing, com gend, nom. to 'was' *Greatest*—adj of qual, sup, qualifg. 'soldier' *Soldier*—com n, sing, com g nom after 'was' *Age*—com. n, sing, neut, obj of 'of' *Storm*—com. n, sing, neut; nom to 'have made.' *Rain*—mat n nom. to 'have made' *Havoc*—abs n. sing, neut, obj of 'have made' *Crops*—com n, pl, neut, obj of 'of' *Ill*—adj of qual. qualifg 'wind' *Nobody*—c n sing, com., obj of 'blows.' *Good*—c n, sing neut obj of 'blows' *Wicked*—adj of qual qualifying (people) *Righteous*—adj of qual. qualifg 'thou' predicatively *People*—col n, pl, com, nom. to 'abhor' *Swimming*—verbal noun, sing, neut, nom to 'is' *Healthy*—adj of qual qualifg 'exercise' *Exercise*—com. n, sing, neut, nom after 'is' *Only*—adj. qualifg. 'person' *Person*—com n, sing, com, nom complement of 'was' *Everything*—com n, sing, neut, obj of 'saw'

(2) Sentences showing the difference of meaning between the given words —

Each of the *two* boys got a prize

Each of the fifty men was brave and strong Give me *either* this book or that, I like *either* (both).

All persons spoke in his favour, as *every* one of them thought him to be right

This book is mine, while *that* is yours. Mohan is *older* than Sohan, but he is not the *oldest* of all his class-fellows

He has no *elder* brother He is the *eldest* of all in his family

EXERCISE XIII. (Page 38)

Number, gender and case of the pronouns given,—

(1) *They*—pl, com., nom *Hers*—sing, fem, poss
Mine—sing, com, poss. *Yours*—pl, com, poss *She*—

-sing, com, poss *Us* - pl, com., obj *He*-sing., mas., nom. *Me*-sing, com, obj *Thou*-sing., com., nom *Thee*-sing, com., obj *Then*-pl, com, poss. *Its*-sing neut, poss *Theirs*-plu com, poss. *You*-pl., com, nom or obj *Her*-sing, fem, poss or obj *Ours*-pl, com., poss *His*-sing, mas, poss *It*-sing., neut., nom or obj.

Pers, gendr, number and case of *pronouns* with their *nouns* -

(2). *My*-1st com, sing., poss standing for the speaker. *He*-3rd, mas, sing, nom., for 'brother.' *It*-3rd, neut., sing, obj, for 'house.' *Then*-3rd, mas (here), pl, poss for 'Ram' and 'Hari' *They*-3rd, mas, pl., nom, for 'Ram' and 'Hari' *Them*-3rd neut., pl, obj, for 'lessons' *I*-1st, com., sing, nom, for speaker. *We*-1st, com., pl, nom, for 'Govind' and 'I.' *Them*-3rd, mas, pl, obj for 'boys' *I*-1st, com, sing, nom, for speaker *It*-3rd, neut., sing, obj, for 'food.' *Them*, 3rd, mas., pl, obj, for 'boys' *She*-3rd, fem, sing, nom - for 'Mary.' *Her*-3rd, fem, sing, poss for 'Mary' *Him*, self-3rd, mas, sing, obj for 'James' *He*-3rd, mas, sing, nom for 'James' *You*-2nd, com, pl, nom, for 'crowd' *I*-1st not (here) sing., nom., for speaker (he) *My*-1st, mas (here) sing, poss, for speaker *He*-3rd, mas, sing, nom, for speaker absent *They*-3rd, com, pl, nom, for 'crowd' *Him*-3rd, mas, sing, obj, for 'he' *My*-1st, mas (here), sing., poss, for speaker (companion) *His*-3rd, mas, sing, poss, for some absent man *You*-2nd, com or mas pl, or sing, nom., used for some unknown person or persons addressed or referring to his' *Me*-1st, mas, sing, obj for 'companion' i. e speaker. *Yours* for you, poss case. *You*, as 'you' above, nom

(3) The pronouns are parsed below -

This-dem. pron, sing. 3rd, neut, nom to 'is' *Your*-pers, pron, pl, com, poss, showing possession on 'book' *Yours*-pers pron, pl, com, poss, (=your book). *My*-pers, pron, 1st, sing., com, poss, showing possession on 'dog' *It*-pers, pron, sing, 3rd, neut, nom to 'will

bite.' *You*—pers. pron, pl, 2nd, com, obj of 'bite' *I*—pers, pron, sing, 1st, nom to saw' *Myself*—rel pron, sing, 1st, nom, emphatic *Him*—pers pron, sing, 3rd, obj, gov'd by 'saw' *Ours*—pers., pron, pl, 1st pers, com, poss case (=our field) *Yourselves*—refl. pron, pl, 2nd pers, com, obj of 'wash' *You*—pers. pron, pl, 2nd pers, com, nom to 'leave' *I* pers pron, sing, 1st pers., com, nom to 'am' *Yours*—pers pron., pl, 2nd pers, com, poss (=your servant) *Them*—pers. pron, pl, 3rd pers, com, obj of 'let' *Themselves*—refl pron., pl, 3rd, pers, com, obj emphatic *They*—pers pron, pl., 3rd pers, com, nom to 'wish.' *Their*—pers pron, pl, 3rd pers, com., poss., governing 'money' *Theirs* pers pron, pl., 3rd pers, com, poss (=then land) *It*—pers pron 'sing, 3rd pers, neut, nom to 'is' *Your*—pers. pron, pl, 2nd pers, com, poss, governing 'property'

(4). The pronouns supplied in italics —

She brought me *my* copy. After the servants had done *their* work, the masters sent *them* away. You should not take Rama's mango it is *his*, not *yours*. Take this letter and post *it* Govind is waiting, tell *him* to come in. A tree is known by *its* fruit. The count and countess at first took *their* servants with *them*, but on the 2nd day of *their* journey the count sent *his* men back, and on the third day the countess sent *her* maids. Shortly after, one of *their* horses fell lame, and *they* stopped to have *it* attended to. As *they* had no servant the count *himself* went to seek the farrier. On the way *he* met a man who asked *him* where *he* was going. *He* replied that *his* horse had fallen lame and *he* was going to seek the farrier. "Don't go to that man," said *he*, "*it* is no use. Let *me* see the horse, and I will attend to *it myself*"

(5). Corrections, in italics —

They divided the books between *him* and *me*. You and *we* will go. Did you mean *him* to do it *himself*? He will not find fault with you and *me*.

EXERCISE XIV. (Page 40)

(1). Adjectives and pronouns parsed —

None—dem pron. pl, 3rd pers, com, subj of 'deserve' of qual, pos, qualifg (men) *Fair*—adj of qual, pos, *Brave*—adj qualifg (women) *One*—dem. pro, sing, 3rd, com, subj of 'can believe' *His*—pers pro, sing, 3rd, mas, poss, for 'statement.' *This*—dem pio, sing., 3rd, com, subj. of 'is' *Yours*—pers. pio, pl, 2nd pers., com, poss' (=your book etc). *That*—just like 'this' above. *Mine*—pers pron, 1st, sing. com, poss. (=my book etc) *None*—dem pion, sing, 3rd, com, nom to 'is' *That*—rel. pron, (antecedent, 'none'), sing, 3rd, com, nom to 'doeth' *One*—dem. pron. case in apposition to 'none' *That*—dem pron, sing, 3rd, neut subj of 'to be touched' *He*—pers. pion., sing, 3rd, mas, nom to 'took' *One*—dem pron, obj of 'took' *I*—pers pron., nom of 'took' *Other*—dem pron, obj of 'took.' *Some*—Indef num. adj qualifg 'men' *Better*—adj qualifg 'men' predicatively *Others*—dem. pron, pl. subj of (are). *Such*—adj qualifg. (persons). *As*—rel pron, pl, 3rd, com, nom to 'go' *This*—dem adj qualifg 'box' *Larger*—adj. of qual, comp, qualifg 'box' thro 'is.' *That*—dem. adj qualifg (box). *Ye*—pers pron, 2nd pers pl. com, nom, to 'bear' *One another's* reciprocal prons., sing., 3rd pers., com, poss. case showing possession on 'burdens' *It*—pers pion nom. to 'was' *Such*—dem. adj. qualifg 'night' *This*—dem. adj qualifg (night), *Another*—dem pron obj of 'let' *Thee*—pers. pron., obj of praise' *Thine*—pers pron, poss governing 'mouth' *Own*—adj emphasizing 'thine' *This*—dem. adj sing., qualifg 'book' *That*—dem adj, sing., qualifg 'boy' *Both*—dem pron, pl., nom to 'were.' *Young*—adj. of qual., qualifg. 'both' thro 'were' *One*—dem pron, sing, nom., to 'was' *Beautiful*—adj. of qual qualifg, 'one' thro 'was' *This*—dem pron, sing., nom to 'is' *Fine*—adj of qual qualifg. 'house'

(2) 3 Sentences with the pronoun 'one' —

One should not be careless of one's duties. *There* were

two cows, *one* black and the other white. That is a bad box, but this is a nice *one*

(5) Sentences with the words given —

None of us was present on the scene. They gave one book to him and the *other* to me This slate will not do, bring *another* Men *as such* must be brave

EXERCISE XV (Page 42)

(1)	Rel pron	Antecedent	Rel Pron	Antecedent
	whom	man	what (=that which)	(that)
	which	book	which	faults
	whom	he	who	boy
	what (that which)	(that)	which	places
	that	man	as	water
	but	stream	as	monster
	as	same (pron)	that	dog.
	as	scholar	as	such (pron)

(2) Omitted pronouns supplied in italics —

He has forgotten *what* he said yesterday That man is not a friend *whom* I can trust There were none present *but* pitied him. Avoid such *as* think lightly of the truth. This is the boy *who* gained the prize He gets *what* he asks Is that the man *whose* name is so honoured? These are the books *which* I bought. He undertook *what* he could not perform There is no one *but* knows my business Consider well *what* your answer should be

(3) The *men who* neglect their duty are not honoured Return the *chairs which* I lent you

(4) All *that* glitters is not gold Great noise was made by the *boys and dogs that* were in the room This *book* is the best *that* I ever saw

(5) I can give you *what* you want Do not do to others *what* you do not wish they should do to you

EXERCISE XVI (Page 45)

(1). Parsing of pronouns in italics —

Yours—second personal pron, pl, com, poss (=your book) *My*—1st personal pron, sing, com poss governing 'uncle' *It*—3rd persl. pron, sing, neut, obj of 'gave.'

Me—1st persl, pron., sing, com, obj of 'gave' *Whom*—Interrogative pron, 3rd pers, sing, com., obj. of 'ask.' *We*—1st persl pron, pl, com, nom subj of 'shall ask.' *Us*—1st persl. pron, pl, com. obj of 'help' *They*—3rd persl. pron, pl, com, nom to 'shared.' *Each other's*—Reciprocal pron, sing. 3rd pers, com, poss. showing possession on 'sorrows' *Whose*—Interrogative pron., 3rd pers, sing, com, poss, governing 'image.' *Ours*—1st persl pron, pl, com., poss gov'g 'praise' *Theirs*—3rd persl pron, pl, com, poss gov'g 'shame' *Who*—Rel. pron, 3rd pers, sing, nom to was.' antecedent 'Govind' *His*—3rd persl. pron, sing. mas, poss., governing 'father' *This*—dem pron, 3rd pers, sing. neut, nom. to 'is.' *What*=that which. *That*—dem pron, 3rd pers., sing., neut, nom after 'is' *Which*—rel pron. (antecedent that), 3rd. pers, sing, neut, obj of 'wanted' *What*—interrogative pron, 3rd pers, sing, neut, obj. of 'did wish' *These*—dem pron, 3rd pers, pl, neut, nom to 'are.' *Which*—rel pron, (anti, 'exercises'), 3rd pers, pl, neut, nom to 'were written' *Its*—3rd persl pron, sing, neut., poss, governing 'sorrows' *Each other*—reciprocal pron., 3rd pers, sing, obj gov'd by the prep 'with' *Our*—1st persl. pron, pl, com, poss showing possession on the noun 'house' *You*—2nd persl, pron, pl., com, nom to 'must prepare' *Yourself*—2nd persl, refl, pron, pl, com., obj of 'prepare?' *Your*—2nd, persl pron., pl., com., poss, governing 'examination' *Theirs*—3rd persl pron., pl, com, poss (=their dog) *I*—1st persl pron, sing, com., nom to 'cannot tell' *What*—rel pron (= that which) *That*—dem. pron., 3rd pers, sing, neut obj of 'tell' *Which*—rel pron. (ant 'that') 3rd pers' sing, neut nom. to 'has become' *It*—3rd persl. pron, sing, neut, obj of 'of'

(2) Pronouns inserted in italics —

You *who* learn The books *which* we read *Whose* pen ~~as~~ is this? *What* do you like? *Who* discovered America? *What* is it good for? *Who* is that man? Whether do you wish *this* or *that*? Do not say *what* you

know to be untrue. The two brothers should seek *each other's* good Is *it* the man *whom* I sent for? To *whom* did you give the bird *which* I bought? *Whose* mangoes are these? I know *whoever* were present and *whatever* was said.

(3) (a) 'Who' a relative pronoun —

1 Those *who* are idle are always poor 2 Return the book to the boy *who* gave it to you. 3 The women *who* were present shouted loud

(b) 'Who'—an interrogative pron.—°

1 *Who* told you this? 2 *Who* can draw a map like this? 3 I do not know *who* broke the glass.

(c) 'What'—as a Relative pron —

1 Tell me *what* you have heard 2 *What* is done is done 3 One always remembers *what* one learns in childhood

(d) 'What'—as an Interrogative pron —

1 *What* is your name? 2 *What* are you? 3 *What* was the object of his coming here

(e) Demonstrative pronouns —

1 *None* but the brave deserve the fair. 2 You should not prefer *this* to *that* 3 He has a white cow, but I have a black *one* 4 A judge, as *such*, should be impartial

(f) Indefinite pron —

1 *They* say the Amn's visit will last for 7 days 2 Is *it* the man of whom you spoke? 3 *One* should help *one's* fellow creatures. 4 Do not wish *another's* evil.

EXERCISE XVII (Page 47)

(1) *Runs*—intransitive *Shot*—trans. *Spoke*—intrans *Reads*—trans *Laughed*—intrans *Bring*—trans *Required*—trans *To complete*—trans. *Rode*—intrans *commenced*—intrans *Broke*—trans *Grows*—intrans *Blows*—intrans *Looks*—incomplete. *Broke*—trans *Is*—

incomp Learn—trans 'Became—incomp Made—trans
 Asked—trans Was fired—trans. Took—trans. Cannot
 make—trans Rode—intrans Make—trans. Learn—
 trans Trust—intrans Do—trans. Saw—trans. Hung—
 intrans Was—incom Tried—trans To get.—trans
 Could—incomp Could reach—trans. Turned—trans
 Are—incomp Could eat—trans. Had—trans.

(2) *Sentences having transitive verbs —*

Do not beat him too severely Get me a pencil The
 general commanded the army He began to attend school
 yesterday Who has been sent for? Let him carry the
 bundle

Sentences with intransitive verbs :—

He fell from the roof. The horse runs swiftly My
 brother arrived this morning. Do you wish to go there?
 The lamp was burning dimly The college reopened on
 6th July.

Sentences having incomplete verbs —

Solomon was the wisest man of his age. This table
 appears to be very nice. She looks pretty.

EXERCISE XVIII (Page 49).

(a) Verbs in the active voice changed to the passive —
 He was called by me Abel was killed by Cain A mango
 was stolen by him Her father is loved by her An owl
 was seen by me The bell was rung by him The man
 was bitten by a snake A chair was brought by Hari.
 A letter was written by John. We are made slaves by
 our habits. His lessons were shown him by him, or He
 was shown his lessons by him We were given some man-
 goes by her, or some mangoes were given us by her. He
 was promised five rupees by us, or five rupees were pro-
 mised him by us. The sun was hidden by a cloud. The
 sick man was seen by the soldier to stumble and fall. The
 Russians were often defeated by Napoleon, but at last he
 was defeated by the Russians

(2). Passive verbs changed to the active form — Govind *beat* Rama The Normans *conquered* the English. Gambling *has ruined* many Beginners *make* such mistakes. Vultures *devoured* the remainder Krishna *broke* the slate Prussia *declared* war against France A tiger killed Rama's bullock His father *brought* a present for him Their howls *made* night hideous The government engineers *will complete* the tank. The servant *should have pounded* your rice

EXERCISE XIX. (Page 51)

(a) Verbs with their voice and mood pointed out —
Do—active, Imperative. *To err*—active, Infinitive
Is—active, indicative *To forgive*—act, inf. *Found*—act, indic *Are*—act, indic *Go*—act, subjunctive
Will let—act, indic *Know*—act, infin. *Let*—act., imper *Despond*—act, infin *For bear*—act, imper
To trouble—act, infin *Would help*—act, indic *Could*—act, subj *Had been*—act, subj *Should have seen*—act, indic. *Hear*—act, indic *Broke*—act, indic *Refused*—act, indic *To comply*—act, infin *Hate*—act, indic. *Can send*—act, indic *Happened*—act, subj. *Was*—act, indic *Is*—act, indic *Can do*—act, indic *Likes*—act, indic *Came*—act, indic. *To see*—act inf *Saw*—act, indic. *Were*—act, subj *Should ask*—act, indic. *Was taught*—passive, indic *Should hate*—act, indic *Saw*—act, indic *Decided*—act, indic *To have*—act, infin *Learn*—act, imp *To act*—act, inf. *Say*—act., indic *Was known*—pass indic *Comes*—act, indic. *Will arrive*—act, indic *Like*—act, indic *Reached*—act, indic *Was setting*—act., indic. *Step*—act, imper *Speak*—act, imperative.

(b) *Examples of Gerund* —

Walking is useful I like *reading* *Going* to bed and *rising* in the morning should be early Practice can teach *riding* as other things.

Examples of participles —

He came to me *running*. Overpowered by the foe, his strength failed him. I have the chair *repaired* Extending his arms he ran to embrace his friend.

EXERCISE XX. (Page 53)

(a) Verbs, with their moods and tenses pointed out —

Shall send—indicative mood, future indef tense. *Asked*—indic, past indef. *Was doing*—indic., 'past imperf *Had filled*—indic., past perf. *Burst*—indic., past indef. *Spall have*—indic, future indef. *Met*—indic., past indef. *Was walking*—indic, past continuous. *Shall have completed*—indic, future perf. *Have written*—indic, present perf. *Are coming*—indic, pres. imperf *Should see*—subjunctive, future indef. *Tell*—imperative, pres indef. *Want*—indic, pres indef *To speak*—infinitive *Shall come*—indic, fut indef *Will give*—indic, fut. indef. *Be*—subjunctive, 'pres indef. *Do not wake*—imper, pres indef. *Came*—indic., past indef. *To ask*—infinitive mood. *Have been doing*—indic, pres perf cont *Would have mattered*—indic, past perf *Had spoken*—subj., past perf *Need*—indic, pres. indef *Urge*—infinitive *Intend*—indic, pres indef *To do*—infinitive. *Had known*—subj., past perf. *To manage*—infinitive. *Could have happened*—indic, past perf *Do not act*—imper., pres indef.

(2) Corrections in italics.—

Last month I *bought* a house Is this correct? There *was* a storm yesterday. I went to see him in the evening. I *had spent* all my money before I *received* your letter The mail has not yet arrived. He *had studied* for six months before he left. *I arrived* this morning. I *saw* him do it The king *was crowned* this year The fleet *should have assembled* a week ago. The swallows *had left* before the winter *began*

EXERCISE XXI (Page 60.)

(a) Conjugation may be given according to the following rule.—

For indicative mood, present tense put the pronouns singular and plural, before the verbs as given, adding 'st.' in the case of 'thou' and 's' in the case of 'w'. For the past tense put the pronouns before the past tense of the given verbs, adding 'st' in the case of 'thou'

The given verb 'itself' may be given for both singular and plural of the Imperative mood, with 'thou' and 'you' understood.

The infinitive mood is made by putting 'to' before the given verb. The present participle and gerund are formed by affixing 'ing' to the given verb. The student is referred to the book for past tenses and past participles. The conjugation of 'serve' is given below for example

Indicative mood.		Indicative mood past.	
Singular	Present Plural		
I serve	We serve	I served	We served
Thou servest	You serve	Thou servedst	You served
He serves	They serve	He served	They served
Imperative			Infin mood.
Serve (thou)	serve (ye, you)		To serve.
Gerund	Imperf participle		past part.
Serving	serving		served

(2) Verb	Mood.	Tense.	Person	Number.
Walked.	indic.	past. indef.	2nd	plural
Move	do.	pres indef	3rd	plural
Go.	do	do	1st	sing.
Wishes	do	do	3rd	sing.
Cry	do.	do	1st	plural.
Laughst	do	do.	2nd	sing
Run	imperative	do	2nd	plural.
Praised	indic	past. indef.	1st	do
Ordered	do.	do	2nd	do.
Tell.	imper.	pres. indef	2nd	do
To come	infin			
'Called.	indic.	past indef.	1st	sing.
Turnest.	do.	pres indef.	2nd	do
'Stop.	imper.	do.	2nd	'sing or pl,

Came.	indic	past indef.	3rd	sing.
To shoot	infin
Like	indic	pres indef	3rd	plural.
Run	do.	do	2nd	do
Fell	do	past indef	3rd	sing.
Went.	do	do.	3rd	plural.
To beg	infin
Saw.	indic.	past indef.	1st	sing
Told	do.	do.	3rd	do.
Make.	do.	pres indef.	2nd	plural.

EXERCISE XXII. (Page 63.)

The person and number of a verb are the same as those of its subject, the mood, and tenses are given below —

Will do—indic, future indef. *Shall send*—indic, fut. indef *Shalt kill*—indic, fut. indef. *Will bark*—indic, fut, indef *Should have done*—indic. future perfect *Will catch*—indic, fut indef *Shall go*—indic, fut indef *Will go*—indic, fut indef *Will suffer*—indic, fut indef *Should hurt*—indic, fut. indef *Would take*—indic, past. indef *Be*—imperative, pres. indef *Were*—indic, past. indef *Had done*—indic past. perfect *To tire*—infin mood. *Have been*—indic, past perf. *Were*—subj., past indef *Would listen*—indic, future indef. *Should have thought*—indic, past perf

(2) Auxiliaries. Principal verb auxiliaries. Principal verb

shall.	sail	has.	lost
should.	do	...	have
were.	staying	will	come.
.	is	shall.	send.
will	tell	should	go.

EXERCISE XXIII (Page 67)

(1) The moods and tenses of the verbs are given below, the number and person being the same as those of the subjects —

Have been walking—indic, pres. perf. cont *Com-manded*—indic past indef. *Shall leave*—indic., fut indef

Am going—indic, pres. imp *Has departed*—indic, pres perf. *Write*—subj, pres ind *Shall have sent*—indic, fut perf *Love*—imper, pres ind *Had returned*—indic, past perf. *Have, examined*—subj pres perf *Having defeated*—Perf participle. *Had been sleeping*—indic, past perf cont *Ought*—indic, pres ind *To love*—inf *Look*—imper, pres ind. *Leap*—indic, pres, ind *Am making*—indic, pres imperf *Has been speaking*—indic, pres perf cont *Will have arrived*—indic, fut perf. *Shall go*—indic, fut ind *May do*—indic, pres *Can remain*—indic, pres. *See*—indic, pres ind. *Likes*—indic, pres ind *Is*—indic, pres ind *Come*—subj pres ind *Will go*—indic, fut indef. *Let*—imper pres *Stole*—indic, past indef *Steal*—infin *Should come*—subj fut *Will let*—indic, fut indef *Know*—infin. *Had invited*—subj, past perf *Should have gone*—indic, past perf *To have seen*—infin perf. *Would have been*—indic., past perf. *To be wasting* infin imperf *Is*—indic., pres ind *To do*—infin *Is*—(as above) *Buy*—imper, pres indef *Sell*—as 'buy'

(2) The following notes will make the conjugation of any verb easy for the student if he studies with them the detailed conjugation given in the text

INDICATIVE MOOD

1.—*Present Indef.*—Put the pronoun before the verb (present), as given, the 3rd person singular generally requires 's' or 'es' and the 2nd person singular 'st' or 'est'

2. *Pres Imperf*—Present participle in 'ing' of the verb should be put after the present indef. of the verb 'to be.'

3 *Present Pref.*—Past participle of the given verb should be put after the pres indef form of the verb 'have'

4. *Pres Perf cont*—Pres participle of the given verb should be placed after the pres. perf form of the verb 'be'

5 *Past indef* — Put the past tense after the pronouns adding 'st' to it in the 2nd pers singular.

6 *Past imperf* — Prest participle should be placed after the past indef form of the verb 'to be'

7 *Past Perf* — Past participle of the the given verb should be placed after the past indef form of the verb 'have.'

8 *Past perf cont* — Present participle of the given verb should be placed after the past perf form of the verb 'be'

9. *Future indef* — The given verb preceded by 'shall' or 'will' should be placed after the pronouns. 'Thou' requires 'wilt' or shalt.'

10 *Fut imperf.* — Prest participle of the given verb should be placed after the fut indef form of the verb 'be'

11 *Fut Perf* — Past part participle of the verb to be placed after the fut indef form of the verb 'have'

12 *Fut perf cont* — Put the prest participle of the given verb after the fut perf. form of the verb 'be'

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

All clauses should begin with the conjunction 'if' The inflections peculiar to the Indicative mood should not be used, as, 'be' should always be used instead of 'am,' 'are,' 'is' etc, and 'were' is used for both singular and plural subjects, in the past tense In the future tense 'should' and 'would' are used for 'shall and 'will'

In the case of Imperative and Infinitive Moods and other parts see rules given under Exercise XXI

EXERCISE XXIV. (Page 70.)

(1) The whole conjugation may be given according to the rules laid down under Exercise XXIII, only the passive forms (as given below) of the given verbs should be regarded as given verbs and used instead of the active forms

Passive forms — Be slain, be forgiven, be shaken, be rewarded

(2) The voice of the verbs is pointed out —

Art praised—passive *Canst love*—active *Was beaten*—pas *Will love*—act *Having hated*—act *Should love*—act *Shalt love*—act *Were loved*—pas *Remember*—act *Must learn*—act *Had been forgotten*—pas. *Shalt be rewarded*—pas. *Recalled*—pas *Will come*—act *Should be punished*—pas *Was informed*—pas *Might have loved*—act *Preserves*—act *Is*—act *Has reached*—act *Had occurred*—act *Would have written*—active

(3) Past and future forms of the verbs are given below, the remaining sentence standing as it is —

1 Sank, will sink. 2 Was, will be 3 Thundered, will thunder 4 Lightened, will lighten. 5. Had taken, will have taken. 6. Was going, shall be going 7 Was, will be. 8. Were dashing, will be dashing 9. Was approved, will be approved 10 Had, shall have

(4) Second and Third persons singular given respectively —

Catchest, catches Grindest, grinds Hopest, hopes — Destroyest, destroys Injurest, injures Cravest, craves Passest, passes Errst, errs Hunttest, hunts Tuggest, tugs Sobbest, sobs attendest, attends Differst, differs. Appliest, applies Copiest, copies. Betrayest, betrays

(5) *I have been attending* the school for the last two months. *He has been learning* his lessons

(6) *They will be going* to morrow *I shall be sitting* quiet when you come next.

(7) *Men were being slain* in the fight. *He was being rewarded* for his feats of arms

(8) If *I were being treated* in this way I would not bear it. If thou *were being taught* that, thou couldst not but learn

EXERCISE XXV (Page 74)

The student is expected to solve this exercise easily as many of the same kind have been fully dealt with before.

EXERCISE XXVI (Page 74)

(1) The emphatic form —

I do like him He *did* tell them. *Do ask him* I *do* detest tobacco *Do bid* them go away. The two boys *did* fight. *Do come* with me The sun *does* shine Their horse *did* bolt. The cock *does* crow early.

(2) The interrogative form —

Shall I go? Is he there? Have we some mangoes? Did your father pay him? Do you like music? Has she finished the book? Has he received my letter? Did they not understand the question? Is there a tiger in the jungle? Will he that sows iniquity reap vanity? Doth a merry heart make a cheerful countenance?

(3) The negative form —

He will not go You are not fortunate My brother did not go away. I am not well Is he not afraid? I have not finished my exercise We did not find them at home He was not shot by the enemy A wise man does not keep silent. Do not tell me all. The tide does not come in slowly.

(4) Corrections —

Why do you come? What are they doing? When was the battle of Plassey fought? To whom will you give this book? Were you absent yesterday? Why did you tell my father? Why do you tell lies? How does the carpenter do his work? Has the teacher come? Why did you come? How then do you come here?

EXERCISE XXVII (Page 76)

Will fell—weak, trans, act, indic, fut indef., 3rd person, sing, agreeing with its subject 'gardiner'.

Does thunder—weak, intr., act., indic, pres. indef., 3rd person, sing, agreeing with its subject 'it'.

Tell—strong, trans, act, imper., pres., 2nd pers., pl, agreeing with (you).

To run—strong, trans., act., infin, simple obj. of 'tell'.

Sighed—weak, intr, act, indic, past, 3rd pers., sing., subject 'he'

Prayed—parsing the same as that of 'sighed'

Thought—str, trans, act, indic., past, 1st pers, sing, subj 'I.'

Rained—wk, intr, act, indic., past, 3rd pers, sing, subj 'it'

Died—wk, intr, act, indic, past, 3rd pers, sing. subject. 'he'

Fly—str, trans., act, indic, pres, 3rd pers, pl., subject 'children'

Are fighting—str, trans, act, indic, pres cont, 2nd pers, pl, agreeing with its subj 'you'

Dare—str., intr, act, indic., pres, 1st pers., sing, subj, 'I'

Come—str, intr, act, infin., complement of 'dare'

Is sitting—str, intr, act, indic, pres. cont, 3rd pers, sing, subj. 'parliament.'

Would withered—wk, intr., indic, past, perf, 3rd pers, pl., subj 'flowers'

Had watered—wk, trans, act, subjunctive, past perf, 1st pers, sing, subject 'I'

Might passed—wk, intr, act, indic, past, perf, 3rd pers, sing, subj 'he'

Had studied—wk, intr, act, subjunctive, past perf, 3rd pers sing subj 'he'

May take—str, trans., act, indic, pres, 2nd pers, pl, subject 'you'

May have—same as above

Tell—str, trans, act, imper., pres, 2nd pers, pl, subject (you)

To come—str, intr, act, infin single obj of 'tell'

Should have gone—str, intr, act, indic, past perf, 3rd pers, sing, agreeing with its subject 'he'

Ordered—wk., act, indic, past ind, 2nd pers., pl, subject 'you'

Built—str, trans., act., indic, past, 3rd pers, sing, subject- 'father'

Go—str., intr, subj, pres., subj. (you.)

Shall follow—Wk., trans, act., indic., fut., 1st pers., sing., subject 'I.' *To err*—Wk., intrans., act., infin simple subject 'of 'is' *Is*—str., intr, indic, pres, 3rd pers, sing subject 'to err.' *To forgive*—same as 'to err' subject of (is).

(2) In the following examples, the student himself can easily tell whether a verb is *regular* or *irregular*, *transitive* or *intransitive*, *active* or *passive*. The *person* and *number* of a verb are as those of its subject so we give below only the *mood* (where it is not indicative), *tense* and the *subject*, with which it agrees.

Defer—Imper present, subj (you.) *To be*—Infin object of 'defer' *May rise*—pres. indef, subject 'sin'—*Is*—pres. ind., subj 'it.' *To pause*—infin simple, in apposition to 'it.' *To make*—same as 'to pause' but trans *To rest*—same as 'to pause' *To shine*—Same as 'to pause' *To breathe*—infin simple, subject of 'were' *Were*—subjunctive, past indef, subj. 'to breathe.' *Is crowing*—pres imperf, subj 'cock.' *Is flowing*—subj. 'stream' *Twitter*—pres. indef., subject 'birds.' *Doth glitter*—pres indef, emphatic, subj 'lake' *Sleep*—pres. indef. subject 'fields' *Easeth*—pres. indef. (old form) subj. 'it' *Cured*—past indef subj 'it.' *To think*—infin, simple, in apposition to 'it.' *Have endured*—pres perf. subj 'others' *Be*—imper pres., subj (you) *Lies*—pres. indef, subj 'that.' *Will rise*—fut indef, subj 'nobleness' *To meet*—gerundial infin. coming after 'will rise.' *Will see*—fut indef subj 'thou' *Gleam*—infin., simple, complement of 'wilt see'. *Will be shed*—fut. indef., passive, subj 'life' *Will be*—fut. indef, subj --'thou'

(1) EXERCISE XXVIII. (Page 80)

COMP	SUP.	COMP.	SUP.
sooner	soonest	more excellently	most excellently
more	most	more seldom	most seldom
nearer	nearest, next	worse	worst.
louder	loudest.		

(2) Adverb forms.—

Joyfully, hastily, laughingly, doubly, only, likely, upwards, daily, simply, wearily.

(3) All watches are *machine* made That wealthy man is *purse* proud The leaves, of some plants are *tongue* shaped. He is a *time* serving man The colour of your turban is *sky* blue His was a *world* wide reputation

(4) Adverbs parsed —

Never—adv of time, modifying the verb 'put' *Off*—adv. of place, modifg 'put' *To-day*—time, modifg 'should be done' *Twice*—time, modifg 'think' *Once*—time, modifg 'speak.' *Where*—place, modifg 'is' *There*—introductory, modifg 'is' *There*—same as 'There' *Pretty*—adj used as adv modifg the adj 'good' *Not*—negative, modifg 'is' *Thoroughly*—quality, modifg 'good.' *Much*—quantity, positive modifg 'is' *Too*—quantity, modifg 'slow'—*Yet*—time, modifg. 'are' *Enough*—quantity, modifg young *Very*—quantity, modifg, 'easily.' *Easily*—quality, modifg 'learn' *There*—place, modifg 'lived' *Long*—time, modifg the adv. 'ago' *Ago*—time, modifg—'lived' *Once*—time, modifg 'more' *More*—quantity, comparative, modifg 'went.' *More*—quantity comp, modifg 'nobly' *Nobly*—quality, modifg 'could have acted' *Yet*—conjunctive adverb modifg 'disappointed' *Sadly*—quality, modifg 'was disappointed.' *In general*—adv phrase, modifg 'are' *Always*—time, modifg 'try'. *Distinctly*—quality, modifg 'read' *At last*—phrase of time, modifg 'have' *Most*—modifg 'bitterly' *Bitterly*—quality, modifg 'lament' *None*—pron used as adv. modifg the adj. 'worse' *Hard*—adj used as adv modifg 'working.' *Generally*—quality modifg 'are' *Most*—modifg 'whole—some' *Home*—n. used as adv modifg. the participle 'made.' *Necessarily*—quality, modifg 'are' *Too*—degree, modifying the adj 'thief-proof' In *fire-proof* and *thief-proof* (proof against fire and thief), *proof*, which is a

noun has been used as an adj. and there fore *fire* and *thief* (the nouns) may be regarded as adjs modifying *proof* (the adj. here).

EXERCISE XXIX (Page 81.)

The prepositions are given in italics, while the words they govern in the objective case, after them in ordinary type:—

From, case. *Down*, side. *Of*, hill. *For*—flowers. *On*, bank *From*, virtue *To*, vice *Of*, silver. *In*, Calcutta. *By*, sea. *On*, tree. *Beside*, river *Between*, lions, and tigers *Round*, world *Above*, me *In*, class. *Across*, fields. *To*, tank *For*, whom *Amid*, crowd. *Under*, book. *Of*, ocean *At*, intervals *Of*, 'day' and 'night.' *In*, tropics. *For*, days *About*, business.

EXERCISE XXX (Page 83)

(a) The prepositions are in italics and the words they govern in ordinary type

Instead of, him *about*, (which). *according to*, accounts *Except*, Rama. *Out of*, house and home *Not withstanding*, entreaties *On account of*, weather; (or *on*, account, and. *Of*, weather). *With*, reference *To*, proposal *On*, account *Of*, difficulty *Of*, (which); the construction being *of which to complain* *In*, manner *With*, regard *To*, matter *about*, (which) *In*, doubt. *For*, restoration. *Of*, peace *To*, action *Of*, avail *With*, help *Of*, artillery *By*, time *notwithstanding*, interruptions

(2) *Down*, prep —He went *down* the hill

„ adv —sit down near the corner.

Behind, prep —There were hundreds of spectators *behind* the procession.

„ adv —The general was in the front and the army followed behind

Below, prep —To do this mean act is *below* your dignity.

„ adv — Look for this a little *below* in your book

Within, prep — He came within an hour.

„ adv. — There was no one *within*.

EXERCISE XXXI (Page 86)

(1) Conjunction and their class —

While, subordinative *Except*, subord. *Till*, subord.
If, subord. *As well as*, co-ordinative phrase *That*, subord.
So-as, correlative. *Neither-nor*, correl *although*, subord.
Either-or, correl *That*, subord *As well as*, correl phrase
Lest, subord

(2) Conjunctions and prepositions pointed out separately. —

And, conj *On and with*, prep. *Either-or*, conj *But*,
 conj *Neither-nor*, conj *Than and although*, conjunctions.
From and to, prep *Within*, prep *At*, prep *Though*
 and *yet*, conj *As well as*, conj. *To*, prep. *Instead of*
 prep. *Lest*, conj. *To*, prep.

Syntax

EXERCISE XXXII (Page 92)

(1) Paring of the subject and its verb —

One subject and its verb are parsed fully below as models, in other sentences only the subject and its verb have been pointed out. The student is expected to supply the remaining details himself. The same method will be followed in all the following examples, to avoid unnecessary enlargement of the book.

Lion—Com, n, 3rd pers, sing, masculine, nom subject to the verb 'roars' *Roars*—Week, intr verb, act, indic, pres indef, 3rd person, sing, agreeing with its subject 'lion' *Bombay*—subj. to 'is noted' *Romans*—subj to 'destroyed' *Krishna*—subj to 'learns', *lesson*—obj *Years*—subj to 'have passed' *Motion*—subj to 'is'. *To deceive*—subj to 'is' *Heroes*—subj. to 'have been rewarded' *School*—subj. to 'teachers', *lessons*—obj *Regularity*—subj to 'may be classed' *To rejoice*—subj to 'is'.

(2) Corrections in italics:—

The state of his affairs *is* very prosperous The *evils* of life *are* numerous enough. Here *come* the *men* The *pleasures* of sin *are* short The *eyes* of the fly *are* very curious. You *were* there too. The *pyramids* of Egypt *have* stood more than three thousand years. How *does* your new *coat* please you? A *variety* of pleasing objects *charms* the eye *Were* you at school to-day? The *leaves* of the tree *are* falling No! say *I* (1st pers). It *is* one of the best books *that* (pl.) *have* been written *He* that is diligent will improve She and *I* *are* of the same age Who broke this state? *I* (broke) *They* that seek wisdom will be wise *To practise* the virtues *is* the sure way to love them *To honour* our superiors *is* our duty. *To do* to others as we wish that they should do to us, *constitutes* the principle of virtue Some say that there *have* been a great many *changes* made in the staff lately.

EXERCISE XXXIII (Page 94)

(1) Parsing of collective nouns —

Youth (pl) subj. to 'are' Parliament (sing) subj. to 'is composed' Multitude—(pl) subj. to 'pursue' Crowd—(sing) subj. of 'was dispersed' Fleet—(sing) subj. of 'sails' Army—(sing) subj. of 'was sent' Assembly—(sing) subj. of 'was addressed' Senate—(sing) subj. of 'was.' Sail—(pl) subj. of 'were taken'

(2) Corrections in italics —

The meeting *does* not recommend the plan The number of failures *increases* When the tiger appeared, the flock *was* scattered The party *was* broken up. He said the sheep *were* so numerous that he could not count them This class of persons *is* an example The army *was* routed Their riches *make* them idle The scissors *are* sharp. The tongs *were* heavy. Where *are* the compasses? He used to wear silk trousers Dickens's "Household words" *is* in the library. His collection of birds *is* the best I have seen. The company *was* broken up by the arrival of a stranger.

EXERCISE XXXIV (Page 95)

(1) Verbs and nominatives pointed out —

Are—agreeing with its subj 'Ceylon and Java' *are*—subj, 'France and England' *Are*—subj, 'energy and perseverance' *Rise*—subj, 'honour and shame' *Have arrived*—subj, 'King,' 'queen' and 'prince' *Crossed*—subj, 'Hannibal' *Napoleon*—subject of 'crossed' understood. *Are*—subj, 'faith, hope and charity' *Was saved*—subj, 'man,' 'woman' and 'child' separately *Is leaving*—subj, 'merchant' *Goods*—obj of 'with' *Must get*—subject, 'you and I' *Is*—subj 'guide.' The construction of this sentence is 'The guide is to be blamed, and you are not to be blamed'

(2) Corrections in italics —

The picture, the slate and the book *belong* to me
False hope and false terror *are* equally to be avoided
Both he and she *are* still there You and I *have* been disappointed
Are you brother and sister at home?
Copper and tin *are* soft metals Sorrow and silence *are* strong
Happiness and misery *are* from within.

Hannibal, with his army, *was* able to cross the Alps
Each man and woman *gets* food daily Govind, as well as Krishna, *was* late
A knife and fork *is* ready for you
Heaven and earth *seem* to meet at the horizon The cape of Good Hope, as well as the China Seas, *is* famed for hurricanes
They and I have lost *our* pens Where *is* his bread and butter? (one idea) Rama, and not you, *deserves* the prize

EXERCISE XXXV (Page 97)

(1) Important parsing —

Youth—abstract n, sing, 3rd person, neut, subject to 'is.' *Beauty*—same as 'youth' (neither youth is a security nor beauty, is a security) *To court* and *to forsake* subject to 'is.' *Precept* and *discipline*—subj to 'is' *Born*—subj to (is burnt) *Books*—subj to 'were burnt' *Leader*—subj to (was aware) *Men*—subj to 'were aware' *Moon*—subj to (was seen) *Stars*—subj to 'were seen'

Town—nominative absolute *Enemy*—subj to 'raised'
That—Dem. pron., nominative absolute *Son*—Nom.
 absolute. *Thou* (leading)—Nom. absolute. (The partici-
 ples following these nominatives are all absolute
 participles.)

(2) Corrections in italics —

Either he or his brother *was* in Madias To scorn or
 to hate *is* equally sinful Your approbation or disappro-
 bation *affects* him more than you imagine Neither life
 nor property *was* respected Man's happiness or misery
depends chiefly upon himself Neither the captain nor
 the sailors *were* saved Neither health nor riches *are* to
 be depended on Either I or they *are* in fault.

EXERCISE XXXVI (Page 98)

(1) *Discontent*—subject to 'injures' *Who*—subject
 to 'foster.' *Virtue*—subj to 'is' *Vice*—subj to (is).
Reward—nominative after the verb 'is' and so is *punish-*
ment *Greatness*—subj to 'consists' *You*—subj to
 'can repeat.' *I*—subj of 'shall send' *Follow*—V agree-
 ing with its subj (you) *Stop*—just as *follow* *They*—
 subj of 'becomes' *Are*—agreeing with its subj 'wounds'
Kisses—subj of 'are' *Man*—subj of 'was tormented'
I—subj. of 'have been (tormented)' *Sits*—agrees with
 its subj 'author' *Come*—subj (you) *Says*—subj 'he'
Let—subj (you) *Dine*—V Infin mood simple. *I*—
 subj. of 'wish' *Cried*—subj 'father.' *You*—subj
 to 'would send' *Had considered*—subj. 'I.' *I*—subj
 of 'might have given'

(2) Corrections in italics —

What *are they* copying? Why *do you* bring it? Why
did you bring it? How, then, *did you* come here? Why
does he go so often? How *is this* sum to be done? *For*
what does he do this? How *does the* carpenter do his
 work? Why *are you* going? Where *do these* men come
 from? What *did the* teacher say last night? In what
 book *did you* read it? How much money *do you* have?

'Is your father sick? Did you come yesterday? Why did you come? How can we spend our time foolishly when we know that hereafter we must give an account of our thoughts, words and actions? Were he ever so great and opulent, this conduct would debase him (conditional) Were his pen good, he would write more distinctly (subjunctive without 'if'). Long be yours his help (wish)! At what time does the lesson begin? What are you saying? I do not understand you after forsaking him in his difficulty, how shall I ever look him in the face again? How I shall rejoice to see my country once more!

EXERCISE XXXVII. (Page 100)

(1) Nouns in apposition pointed out —

Author—case in apposition to sub. 'Valmike' *Paradise Lost*—N, case in app. to 'work' *Discoverer*—case in app. to 'chambers.' *City*—in app. to 'London' *Thames*—Proper N. in app. to 'River.' *Soldier* and *historian*—in app. to 'Xenophon.' *Philosopher*—in app. to 'Socrates' *Myself*—in app. to 'I' (emphatic) *Thing*—in app. to 'They were oranges' *Tribe*—in app. to 'saxons.' *Own*—adj. emphasising 'his'

(2) Correct form —

Call at *Smith's*, the hatter and draper. The plan was *Pitt's*, the great politician and premier. The head was *John's*, the Baptist. The expression is *Johnson's*, one of the giants of literature. I have a letter of *Cowper's*, the poet. Those colours are the *Victory's*, the flagship of Nelson. I have been reading an essay of *Bacon's*, the lawyer, scholar, and philosopher. The poor of London are not so badly housed and fed as those of *Berlin* or *New York*. The works that stirred the multitude most were *his*, who had till now been tongue-tied.

EXERCISE XXXVIII (Page 102)

1. Nouns and their cases pointed out —

Friend—vocative case *House*—obj. of 'to'. *Terror*—subj. of 'is' *Cassius*—vocative case. *Threats*—obj. of 'in'.

Creation—vocative *Science*—subj. of 'guides'. *Sun*—vocative *Source*—case in apposition with 'sun'. *Light*—obj. of 'of' *Stranger*—vocative case. *Grove*—obj. of 'of'. *Hills*—vocative case in apposition to 'ye'. *Country*—obj. of 'of'. *Cromwell*—vocative case. *Tear*—obj. of 'shed'.

2. The possessive form of the given sentences :—

Reynold's, *West's* and *Lawrence's* paintings are greatly admired *Thomas's* *John's* and *Henry's* books are come Burke, Fox and Pitt's oratory has been greatly landed. Have you obtained your father and mother's consent? The emperor, king and prince's presence added dignity to the ceremony He lost not only the king's confidence, but at the same time also the chancellor's I was guarded not only by the surgeon and apothecary's advice but also by the physician's.

3 Corrections in italics.—

From another's experience do thou learn wisdom. The poet's genius would have immortalized the monarch's deeds The scholar's improvement is the master's object. He rises as on eagle's wings We should not interfere with others' affairs The teacher's learning commands the boys' respect. They should have been attending to their friend's (or friends') affairs The width of the street is insufficient The envelope of the letter is torn. Thacker Spink and Company's bookselling establishment is very extensive. The house you so admire is John, Alexander and William's.

I called at Longman's, the well-known publisher and bookseller These are the proverbs of Solomon, the celebrated sage, and king of the Jewish people I live at Raeburn's, the celebrated portrait painter. His father's worth, to say nothing of his uncle's, has greatly assisted him The *Andromeda's* crew not the *Invincible's* nor the *Victory's*, has been paid off

It was the house of his father's sister's son Have you read the General's account of the great battle? Of some books of each class of literature, a catalogue will be

given. The ship is commanded by the *nephew* of Lord Raglau's cousin. The death of *the son* of the emperor's uncle was universally lamented. It happened that the rod of *Moses* swallowed up the rest. He was appointed in Felix's room (correct) — Achilles was Pelens's son (correct). This picture of the Queen's is a very striking likeness of her (correct). Were you present at the sale of the pictures of the Queen or Queen's pictures (both correct)

Another trick of the *lawyer's* has been detected. That adventure of the hero's has excited great astonishment. (correct) *The Task* is a poem of Cowper's. The law of gravitation is a discovery of sir Isaac Newton's (cor.) This arose from the *count's* associating with bad people, and was the cause of *his* losing office. The dislike originated in the *queen's* intercepting certain letters. It occurred in consequence of the letter remaining unanswered (correct). The door of *the house* is open, an *Amritsar* shawl merchant called to-day.

I wish to buy some *furniture*. They wear English coat and *trousers*. *Poltery* is made in Staffordshire. He *gives* a deal of trouble. He came on some of his *business*. My *circumstances* are very miserable. Go to the market for some vegetable (correct). Some say that to increase the *liberty* of women would tend to harm. He instilled proper *notions* into my mind. There was a great fall of *rain*. You should give *charity* to deserving beggars. Do you like potatoe (correct)? *Milk* is nourishing food. *Water* is best. This book contains beautiful *poetry*. Rama gave me *much abuse*.

EXERCISE XXXIX. (Page 105)

1. Adjectives with the nouns they qualify attributively or predicatively, use being expressly stated —

Twelfth, thirteenth—'centuries' Only commercial—'people'. *Hard, brittle*—'body' *Yellow*—'colour'. *Little*—'smell'. *Weak*—'taste' *Long*—'way' (pred) *Cold*—'wind' (pred) *Infirm, old*—'minstrel' (pred). *Profligate*—'life' *Miserable*—'death'. *Few, few*—

'men' (understood) *Many*—'men' (understood). *Many*—'way' *Two*, *such*—'lessons' *Nobler*, *manlier*—'one' (pron). *Worst*—'inn' *Worst*—'room'. *Softer*—'Gold' (pred) *Harder*—'Gold' (pred.) *Melted*—'Gold'—(pred). *Mean*, *despicable*—'To tell' (noun infinitive qualified predicatively) *This*—'edition'. *Better*—'edition' (understood) *Better*—'To confess' (pred)

2 Corrections in italics —

Of all the planets Jupiter is the *largest* Newton and Kepler were both great men, but Newton was the *profounder* of the two. Australia is much larger than Great Britain, but the latter is far *more* powerful Throw away the *worse* part. He once saw *happier days*. His horse was the *swiftest* of all in the field. My father is *older* than yours The welfare of the soul is surely preferable to that of the body The tongue is like a race-horse, which runs the faster the *less* weight it carries. Whose fame is as universal as Alexander's? Your composition is perfect *as compared with* mine John's specimen is the *complete* of all.

3. Transformation of sentences into the comparative form —

Napoleon was greater than all other modern European generals. Britain is richer than all other nations. London is larger than all other Capitals in Europe. Mary is prettier than her sisters. Mount Blanc is higher than all other mountains in Europe. The Missouri-Mississippi is longer than all other rivers Socrates was more patient than most men have ever been Thackeray was more popular novelist than all others except Scott Asia is by far greater than all other continents

EXERCISE XL (Page 107)

Corrections in italics —

Let each boy look after *his* books Neither of them *eats*. Either of the plans is good. He was surrounded on every *side*. He goes to England every *two years*.

Give me *any* of the five. I did not hear a speech of *any* interest from *any* of the able members present in the house Did it injure *either* of his eyes? *None* of the three coolies have done much. I shall gladly accept *either* of the two books you please

I have not seen him *these* six months Those *kinds* of remarks are very hurtful These *sorts* of people are not to be trusted He despises dancing and all those *sorts* of things It was deeds of *this* kind in which he lighted

The boy and the girl have been equally to blame, the first contrived the fault and the *second* committed it. Virtue and vice are as opposite to each other as light and darkness, *that* ennobles the mind and *this* debases it. Britain has great advantages for commerce and manufactures, *that* is facilitated by the extent of her coast and the excellence of her harbours, & *these* (manufactures) by her inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal It is better to fall among crows than among flatterers, *those* devour the dead body only, *these* the living

A *temperate* spirit and *moderate* expectations are excellent safeguards of the mind, in this *uncertain* and *changing* state *Peter the Great* of Russia wrought in the dock-yards as a ship-carpenter He is a scholar, *good* and *respectful* to his teacher This room is twenty feet long and sixteen feet wide. He kept *aloof*

EXERCISE XLI (Page 111)

1 The parsing of articles is very easy. The articles, whether definite or indefinite, pointed out the noun or nouns put after them, such as,

The—definite article pointing out the n 'gardener'

2 Corrections in italics —

A good boy is the delight of his parents. A virtuous woman is the crown of her husband. *The* evening star does not twinkle *The* Ganges is *an* Indian river. He used to wear a beard *The* English language is *a* good one You are *a* fool to say that. After *a* long time he

came. An ox was found in a (or *the*) jungle. He went to Ceylon. Water is necessary to man. He understands Grammar. *The* cocoa-nut palm flourishes in Cochin. I have studied Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography. How timid a creature is the deer! Gold is a heavier than lead.

Give him a hundred rupees. A great many ships sail to-day. A thousand men made a sally. In Africa there are a great many lions.

The sun gives light to our earth. *The* French were defeated at Waterloo. This was *the* greatest of all *the* Mogul Emperors. *The* king of England rules over a large part of the Earth. He struck him on *the* mouth. Can you look him in *the* face? He gave me *the* best advice. *The* mango is a good fruit. Do not neglect *the* study of English. Can you tell me *the* longest river in Europe?

What noise he makes in school! Lizards eat flies. Do you think me foolish? No, I consider you to be very wise. Cats kill rats. The sun gives light and heat to the earth. *The* viceroy went to Delhi for the Darbar. Socrates was *the* wisest of the Greeks. He suffers from a disease of *the* heart. A crow alighted on a fruit tree in a garden. and the owner of *the* garden saw *the* crow. he ran for a gun. Rama is a wise and good man. He received from *the* King the title of Duke. *The* whale is a mammal. *The* industrious alone deserve success.

EXERCISE XLII (Page 113)

The corrections are given in italics: insert in the dotted spaces the omitted parts which are correct.—

A brave man and accomplished officer published his account of the siege. A small and a large bear were shot. A green and yellow bird was caught. I bought ..pounds. (correct). A red and a white cow ..field

The pious and learned Newton was there. The General, *the* Admiral *the* ambassador, and *the* Consul, met for consultation. He has a slate, an hour-glass, a book

and *a* pen The young and *the* old, the learned and *the* ignorant, the prince and *the* peasant, are liable to misfortune. The captain lost a leg and *an* arm Bring a pen, a book and *an* inkholder

Demosthenes speaker than soldier Vitellius epicure than Emperor. I than fool

He ..qualities (correct) He qualities (cor) Few men is He needs *a* little correction. I have *a* small claim against you. You have small claim on my regard

Many a man . same Never seen so large *an* elephant before He is *a much* better writer than reader. *Many a* man .perseverance. Do not entertain *too* high *an* opinion of yourself. I . how *great* a mistake committed.

Such a trifle.. thanks That would be *too* dangerous *an* attempt He all *the* books he stole. I .many *a* favour It .large *a* book . through

EXERCISE XLIII. (Page 116).

1. Syntax of pronouns —

Its—poss c possessing 'reward' *He*—subj. of 'interested' *His*—poss. c to 'friends' *Themselves*—obj of 'interested' *He*—subj. of 'must go' *It*—subj of 'is surrounded'. *They* (riches)—subj. of 'would corrupt' *Her*—poss. c to 'son'. *She* (duchess)—subj of 'saw'. *It*—Impersonal pron subj. of 'was' *She*, subj of 'fled' *Him* (son) obj of 'with' *He* and *She*—subj of went. *They* (he and she)—subj of 'had visited' *Their* (they) poss. c. possessing 'father'.

2 The italics are the pronouns supplied the dots standing for correct omitted portions of the book, which the student should insert —

The ships to *their* destination I trusting *you* will prove diligent Is path? and does *it* lead wood? When completed *his* years of service *he* was discharged The book . though *it* has about The crowd through *it* When interrupt *him*. If the have *them* as soon as possible. The long but *its* remaining Charles II.

3. Corrections in italics —

You *are* the ..book. *Those* mangoes are his. *Your* obedient son My father has sold *his* house *These* fine . you Your pen...bring *it*? Rama is.. call *him*? My sister knows *it*, shall I ask *her*? Having said so, *he* (*she*, or *I*, *we* or *you*) went away.

It is he *who* would have betrayed me. They should know that *it* is their . consulting. *It* is the King who said it Neither I nor you *have* done *our* duty Either he or I must resign *our* office Neither my brother nor cousin *has* been unmindful of *his* affairs.

The fleet .but *it* did not ..long. The committee .. occupy *it* long. The house of commons *was* summoned ...before *it*. The meeting . after *it* assembled. *You* and *I* will remain. If *you* and *Tullia* are well, *Cicero* and *I* are well. *My father* and I are going to England. *You*, *Govind* and I will come. The teacher invited him and *me* Which of these ..it? Who did it? It was *I*. Which...bring? (cor). *These* things. Whom...Esplanade? (cor). *Him* and *her*.

EXERCISE XLIV. (Page 119).

1. Parsing of Relative Pronouns:—

Who—(antecedent—‘those’) pl subj. of ‘tell’. *Who* (antec. ‘teacher’—subj. of ‘adopts’. *What* (=that *which*) *That*—demonst. pron obj of ‘choose’, and *which*—rel. pron (antec. ‘that’) subj of ‘is’. *Which*—(antec ‘Caesar... country’)—subj of ‘was’ *Who* (antec ‘Socrates’)—subj of ‘cried’ *That* (antec. ‘days’) subj. of ‘are past’. *That* (antec. ‘those’) subj of ‘are’. *That* (antec. ‘person’)—obj. of ‘of’.

2 Pronouns supplied in italics.—

The boat *which* sails. Thou *who* knowest it. I *who* speak to you. They . would, *who* take...it. Let the... him *who* deserves it This Example ..those *that* are not to be imitated *Who* do you think was there?

The infant *which* was sick has recovered. This is the officer *who* commanded the party. I shall...model

that I can find. Who *that* can ..treatment? Newton... philosopher *that* the country has produced He is the same *as* published the poem ' He horse *that* you ever saw The men and the measures *that* you. of.

He soldier, *which* has grief He is misfortune; *which*, you mind The court, *which* should vice The family with *which* I Australia. He on *whom* we . us Whom (or *what*) did the coach run over? He laid not *whom* Whom shall we etc? Men him *whom* 'they fear

3 Omitted, relatives or antecedents supplied in italics —

He knows the man *whom* I spoke of The poems *which* Cicero wrote are lost It. seem *that* I ever witnessed. Lord Maluru history *which* you etc. Have Cook *which* I recommended? Did you man *whom* I etc? One who lives poor. One (or *he*) who seizes . hastily One (or *he*) who lives rich *Him*, whom he, would, he slew and *him*, whom he would, he kept alive

4 The following is the correct arrangement —

I sold the horse, which I bought last year, for a small price He who has done this, has certainly shown him self not to be a friend The lesson, which was so ill-prepared, has brought down severe punishment on him He that is void of compassion; is like a beast of prey Bring it to me Whom do you call?

EXERCISE XLV (Page 122)

1. Parsing of the various kinds of objects with the verbs which they follow, the verbs to be parsed in the ordinary way —

Sent—T. verb governing the objects 'him' and 'me' *Assist*—govg 'you', *Whom*, obj of 'met' *Think*—T. V. govns 'whom I met' *Home*—adverbial obj *Him* and *them* gov'd by 'know' *Thou*, complement of the Int. V., 'art' *Ridicule*—T. V. governing 'the wise' and '(the) good,' *Are*—Int V. followed by subj complt., 'companions' *Bring*—governs 'virtue' and 'itself' in

apposition to each other *Young*—complt. of 'he was.' 'What was the first thing—retained, obj. of 'being asked' *Thing* complt. of 'was,' *which* obj. of 'learned' *answered*—governs "To speak etc" *To maintain* (simple infin.) governs 'spirit (of mind).' (Noble) *spirit*—obj. of 'marks.' *Nothing*—obj. of 'have' *Relief*—obj. of 'afford' *What* (=that which)—*that* obj. of 'imparting' and *which* obj. of 'feel' *To see*—obj. of 'is (cheering,' and governing 'persons.' *Resist*—infin. after 'see,' governing 'allurements.' *Pursue*—infin. after see govrg. virtue & 'knowledge' as obj. *Have* governs 'none' to which 'silver' and 'gold' are in apposition *Man*—subj. complt. of 'is' *Esteem*—obj. 'whom' *Miles*—adverbial obj. *Rupees*—obj. of 'cost' *Feet*—adv. obj. *Years*—adv. obj. *Mile*—adv. obj. *Him*—Indu. obj., and *Rupees*—dir. obj. of 'paid' *Me*—Ind. obj. and *astronomy*, dir. obj. of 'taught' *Me*—indir., and *farous*—dir. obj. *Me*—indn., and *truth*—dir.—obj. *Me*—indir., *picture*—dir. obj. *appointment*—retained obj. of 'was promised' *Privilege*—ret. obj.

2. The active voice changed into the passive.—

He and I *were sent* by my father to assist you who do you think, *was met* by me yesterday when I was going home? He and they *are known* by us, but who art thou? They by whom the wise and good *are ridiculed* are dangerous companions, virtue itself *is brought* into contempt by them "To speak the truth" *was answered* by Cyrus, when young, being asked what was the first thing when *was learnt* by him. A great and noble spirit *is marked* by maintaining a steady and unbroken spirit of mind amidst all the shocks of the world. Relief *is* often *afforded* to others by them who have nothing to give, by importing what *is felt* by them. To see all the allurements of vice *being resisted* and virtue and knowledge *being* steadily pursued by young persons who are courted by wealth and pleasure, is cheering and delightful to every good mind. He is a man who *is greatly esteemed* by me. He was paid sixteen rupees by me or sixteen rupees were paid him by me. I was taught astronomy

or astronomy was taught me by him. I was refused favour or favour was refused me, by him. Let the truth be told me or let me be told the truth, by you I was showed the picture or the picture was showed me by you.

3 Corrections in italics —

Thee, 'my forget. You should punish *him* who .. not *me* who am innocent. *Those* who have respect. *Me*, who have .. insulted. *Her* and *them* I know, but who are you? They acted ..defending *themselves*. *Her* that does not guard her reputation, all prudent persons will avoid. Come, let covenant, *me* and *thee* Lay the book on the table. He never was known to swerve *from* the right path. Set it up against the wall. His defalcations, were connived at

4 Two sentences of each verb are given below —

He *broke* the glass (trans) The glass *broke* (intr)
He *burnt* the infected clothes (trans) The fire *burns* (intr)
Never *drink* wine (trans) To *drink* much is a bad habit (intr.)
He *ate* the fruit (trans). Have you *eaten*? (intr)
Donot *move* the table. (trans) *Move* down a little. (intr.)
He *rides* the horse very skilfully (trans). Do you know how to *ride*? (intr).
Turn your attention to the book (trans) The wheels *turns* (intr)
He *walked* a distance of 5 miles (*distance* cognate obj).
He *walks* slowly (intr)

EXERCISE XLVI. (Page 124)

1 Complement pointed out —

Country—subj after 'is' *Metal*—subj after 'is.'
He—subj after 'were' *He*—subj after 'could not be'
loss—subj after 'to be' *For man*—complt of 'was made'
Feeling—subj after 'is.' In 'wst it *he*. Or *brother* is a subj after 'was.' *He*—subj after 'was' (the 'whole, 'it was he,' being obj of 'think')
Man—subj. after 'seems' *Judge*—subj after 'was appointed'
In bad taste—complt. of 'was' *Without fear*—complt of 'is'
In excellent health—complt of seems. *Hard*—complt. of 'is.' *Whom*—(here used as a double Relative)

him whom—*him*—obj after 'to be', and whom (antecedent him) obj of, 'will (take)', or while analysing the clause 'whom he will,' may be put as obj. complt of 'to be'

2. Corrections —

It is *she* You believed it to be *him* I suppose it to have been *him* who told you. Believe me it was not *we* Art thou proved? Ay, that I am not *thou* I know not whether it were *they* who committed the crime, but I am certain it was not *he* It appeared to be *she* that opened the letter. She is the person *whom* I understand it to have been. *Whom* do you think me to be? Let *him* be *whom* he may, we donot care I understood it be *him* who was suspected. It was *they* whom we saw.

EXERCISE XLVII. (Page 126)

1 Parsing of the verbs in the infinitive mood —

To pardon—simple infin in apposition to 'it' *To punish*—simple infin. app to 'it' understood. *To give* and *(to) receive*—simple infin in app to 'it' and '(it)' respectively *To do*—Gerundial infin often 'man' *To be reconciled*—ger infin govd by the n. 'anxiety.' *To grant*—ger infin govd by the v 'was reduced.' *To call*—simple infin govd. by 'asked' *To obey*—ger. infin, govd by 'willingness.' *To be*—simple infin. after 'declared.' (a copula) *Doing*—gerund obj. of 'from.' *To come*—ger infin. after 'write'

2 Corrections —

They forced him *to* do the work. I think of *going* home etc. The sight made him tremble He is very fond of *reading* novels I requested him *to* do it; but he bade another *do* it I durst not do anything which might displease him. (correct). You need not ask any more Bid the peon procure it. Would they have us reject etc? The multitude wondered when they saw the lame walk and the blind see. Did you feel the table shake etc? The comets have been observed *to* move . . orbits Queen Elizabeth was known *to* possess...mind. No nation has been found *to* excellence etc The prisoner was immediately let go. We saw the lightning flash.

3 Sentences with an *in fin.* Mood as subj. —

To *en* is human To *give* is more blessed than to *receive*. To *respect* one's elders is good. To *learn* your lesson is your duty To *lead* a virtuous life must be your aim.

4 Sentence, with an *infin* as object —

He learned to *read* fast I told him to *do* this He wished to *go* I intended to *take* part in the ceremony Do you know to *write* legibly.

5 Sentences with the *Infin* Passive without 'to' —

He *was let go*. They *were let sleep* undisturbed You *will be let come* here every day The boys *were let play* The thief *was let run* away.

EXERCISE XLVIII (Page 129)

1 The *tenses* of the verbs and the *gerunds* are given below —

Hate—Pres Indef, subj, 'I' *Is*—Pres Indef, subj - 'reward' *Lying*—V noun, obj of *hate* *Keeping*—gerund obj of 'In' *Reached*—past indef, agrees with 'we.' *Taking*—gerund obj of 'by.' *Succeed*—past indef, agrees with 'He' *Begging*—gerund, obj of 'by.' *Turns*—pres Indef, agrees with 'Poverty.' *Supplying*—V. n., obj. of 'upon' *Enjoying*—gerund, obj of 'upon.' *Awakened*—Past Indef agrees with 'tales' *Wandering* and *seeking*—Gerunds, obj, of 'for' *Spent*—Past indef agreeing with 'I.' *Visiting*—Gerund obj of 'in' *Thinking*—Gerund, obj of 'By' *Will ascertain*—Future indef. agrees with 'you.' *Meaning*—c. n. obj of 'ascertain' *Is*—Pres indef agrees with 'He' *Loving*—Pres Participle, qualifg 'child' *Hearing*—Pres Part qualifg. 'I' *Began*—Past indef agrees with 'I' *Overcome*—Past Part, qualifg 'he' *Burst*—Past indef agreeing with 'he' *Marching*—Pres Part qualifg soldiers predicatively *Hear*—Pres indef agrees with 'I' *Flying*—qualifg bullets and *neighing*, 'horses' predicatively. *Impaired*—Part adj qualifg. 'strength' *Rendered*—Past indef agrees with 'strength' *Looking*—Pres part. qualifg. 'I.' *Do not take*—Pres, indef, agreeing with 'I.'

2 Correct forms:—

By *the* roaring...alarm. Preparing *the* statement etc.
The middle .for gaining wisdom. Acquiring anything...
perseverance. In tracing his history .imitation. By
observing truth esteem

He has *broken* his leg. He would have gone with us,
etc. I *would* have written to him The bullock was
stolen. The English language is spoken in...world. He
showed me the prize The grass was *trodden* down The
work well *executed* He *drank* the water eagerly. He
has *chosen* to give, etc. His friends have *forsaken* him.

3 Gerund as subject —

Reading books extends knowledge *Lying* is a sin.
Walking is useful. *Gambling* is hurtful.

Gerund as object.—

He likes *playing*. By *doing* the work you will acquire
a practice He is fond of *talking*. You will under-
stand the sentence by *thinking* on it.

4. Participle governing a noun —

I saw him *doing* the work. He came *reading* a newspaper.
Thus *ordering* the man, he went forward. The policeman
detected the thief *stealing* the cow

Participle qualifying a noun and modified by an ad-
verb —

I found him *walking* slowly. He came *running*
swiftly. *Advancing* hastily he quenched the burning fire.
The soldiers, *marching* quickly, reached the destination.

EXERCISE XLIX (Page 129)

1 The parsing is all easy, except the following.—

At two o'clock—*Two*, adj used as a noun, obj of '*at*'
O'clock=of clock *I shall* *required*—In this sentence,
before is a conjunction, joining the two sentences, preced-
ing and following *The road* . *ago* —Ought—V past t,
to have been finished—V. simple infin, complement of
'ought', *year*—adverbial obj, *ago*—adv modify finished'

2. Corrections in italics —

The ship *arrived* last week. I *have been* speaking a
long time. Yesterday I *was* to the Museum. I *came* to

see you on Monday. This book *was* printed in 1893. I *saw* him an hour ago. I *have been* suffering days. I *finished* the work this morning. He *has been* ill of Monday. The teacher *gave* me leave. I *studied* grammar last year. He *has forsaken* all companions. I *began* to do it. He *has worn out* service. The ancients asserted that virtue *is* its own reward. The doctor *always produces* thirst. Cicero *whatever is* useful *is* good. I *had written* me. He *has gone* to Bombay. Since you left I *have been* wholly engaged in business. I am not persons see them exemplified. He *has been* Governor of the Province *for the last three years*. I do not *he arrived* this morning etc. There *were* several great wars in Europe during *the last century*.

EXERCISE L (Page 132)

1. For forces of *shall* and *will* used with different persons the student is referred to the text. One or two examples, are given below —

I shall Calcutta—‘*shall*’ denotes simple futurity. *We will* etc—wish of the speaker. *His grief will not* etc—simple futurity.

2. Corrections with reasons in brackets —
I shall not be you (evidently the action does not depend on the will of the speaker) *Shall* I write to him? (The speaker wants to know the wish of another) *I shall* be obliged etc (The same, as in the 1st sentence). *We should* be right etc (The same, as in the 1st sentence; for the *refusal* is a matter of right and propriety) Until *I shall* die, *I will* never etc (Dying is beyond one’s power, while the latter clause is a promise) I hope *I shall* succeed (Success is beyond the speaker’s power) *Shall* I be allowed to go? (Just as 2nd sentence) *Should* we hear a good etc? (Just as in the preceding sentence) I trust what *I should* do. (The speaker having no control).

3. Sentences as required —

(i) *I will* not allow you to go (ii) *I will* do my best for him. (iii) *We will* not run any risk (iv) *Shall*

I go home? (V) Shall we inform him of it? (vi) Shall I have to learn this by heart?

EXERCISE LI (Page 133.)

1. The moods of all the verbs are given below.—

Were—subj Would tell—subj. Should try—subj.
Would—subj. Offend—subj. Pluck—Imper. Pay—
subj. Will be put—Indic. Am asked—subj Is and
say—indic Meet—subj Bid—imper. Make—inf.
Had been—subj Could excuse—indic. Have—imper.
Come—subj Steal—imper—Be—subj Preserve—subj
Shall be devoted—indic Rain—subj Shall not go—
indic Were—subj. Should be—subj Slay—subj. Will
trust—indic Offend—subj. Rebuke—imper. Repent
—subj Forgive—imper.

2 The student should make the sentences himself just like those given in the text for parsing.

EXERCISE LII (Page 135.)

1. There is nothing particular in the parsing of these sentences as far as *rule XXXIV* is concerned.

2. Corrections in italics —

I *had* finished my letter. arrived. It is *we* met. He said that he *would* not grant etc. I hoped he *would* pass I am.. I *may* succeed. I request that you *will*, kindly etc. I write. I *may* have an answer. I warned *so* he *would* incur blame. I told...it *was* vain etc He was. I *would not* know him if etc. If you ..., you *will* find the island.

Govind said that oil *is* lighter etc. If I. *water* are two. Seneca said.. wickedness *is* a blessing. Tacitus said . *which are* unseemly *are* unsafe. I wished to *submit* my etc The girl said, if her master would but *let her* have money, she *might be* well long ago It is while men sleep that the arch enemy always *sows* his tares.

EXERCISE LIII. (Page 137.)

1. The Indirect form —

I told him that the weather was stormy. I told him that the journey would be long. The master told the

boys, that a prize would be given to the most diligent. Pilate said that what he had written, he had written. My brother said that he had been very ill. His sister exclaimed that her book had been lost. You said that you were going. You told me that he and I were going. You told him that he was going. You say that you are going. You tell me that I am going. The chairman said that his authority had been publicly questioned. He replied that he could not admit that. He told me that he had found my book. You say that you will come. We say that he will come. I told him that I had helped him several times. We said yesterday that we would come. I told him that I had much pleasure in granting his request. I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confessed them. The Bible says that the way of transgressors is hard.

2. The Direct form—

Govind said, "I read (or have read) this book." The master said, to you, "you may go." He said, "What can I do to help you?" The merchant said to you, "you ordered (or have ordered) all these articles." John said to James, "let me know what passed (or has passed)." The magistrate said, "I am sorry to be obliged to take such measures." He said, "what did I (or he) do yesterday?" He said to the peon, "I have been robbed by my servant."

EXERCISE LIV. (Page 140)

The Indirect form —

He asked him where he was going. He asked me which was the book I like best. He asked her if she knew all the subjects for the examinations. I asked him at one who had told him that. I asked him why he had put himself in danger. The king ordered his attendants to bring to him all the traitors they had captured, and to put them to death before they had time to escape. He exclaimed how unlucky they all appeared to be. He proposed that they should each try to help the man a little. The beggar entreated the lady to pity the sorrows of a

poor old man whose trembling limbs had borne him to her door. The beggar took the money from her praying to God to reward her. I proposed to them that they should do nothing till they had heard the king's reply. I thanked him and told him that I should not need any more help. The governor, in reply, thanked them for all the information they had given him, and said that he had quite expected they would address him on that subject, and that he would bear the matter in mind.

EXERCISE LV (Page 141)

I. The Indirect form.—

He asked me why I was troubling him then. He told me to go home and said that he would see me that evening. He told us that he was sorry that he had failed to see us the previous day, but that he would undoubtedly be at leisure the next day. He advised them to do it in that way, and to try again if they failed the first time; and said that they would certainly succeed at last. He thanked me for all my help and said that he would not have finished the work till the next day unless I had been there. In reply they ordered *him* to go to the master then; and said that they would certainly tell *him* nothing until *he* had seen him. (The words in italics could as well be *me, me, I* or *you, you, you* respectively). My father addressed me as his 'boy and asked if I had finished my lesson yet. I replied in the negative and said that that lesson was very difficult; that I had been trying to do it the previous day, but had not succeeded. My father advised me not to mind it and said that I should be all the better for trying even if I did not succeed.

2 Corrections in italics —

The teacher told you to sit down. The master said; "I will let the boys go home." I told him to ask his master if I could see him. I told him to go with me. He told me to go. He said, "I will come." I heard him ask her, "Why do you not runaway?" I told her not to open the door. I said, "Why were you not diligent?" Govind said, "We are to stay here."

3 The Direct form.—

He said to me, "My mother is just now absent from house, but you should not on that account defer your visit as she will without doubt return in a few days"

The young officer said, "I am as old as the prime minister of England, and think myself as capable of commanding a ship as that (or this) minister is of governing the State"

He said to me, "When do you intend to leave Calcutta?" I replied, "As this is the day of Examination, I can not leave now, but hope to do so tomorrow"

EXERCISE LVI (Page 142)

1. *Had I not seen it* etc In this the verb is in the subjunctive mood. The rest of the parsing is easy enough.

2 Corrections —

Why *do* you not write to me? Did you not tell him? No, I did not Did he not meet you yesterday? Yes, he did meet me. Why *do* you not go away? Why will they not come? Can the boy not read? No, he cannot

3 The negative forms —

I am not hopeful They are not going home He did not send the horse yesterday The king is not jealous of his prime minister This is not well written I had not intended to go He was not killed in the battle. My brother did not write that Do you not understand the question? Have you not money?

EXERCISE LVII (Page 144)

1. The parsing of adverbs is easy

2. Corrections —

The garden is ill laid out but the situation is *remarkably* good If the letter is not *badly* written, send it He speaks *very beautifully* Newton lived in a manner *agreeable* to the dictates of piety. No man could have acted *more nobly*. I am *wonderfully* delighted with it *Suitable* to his condition. was the behaviour he always exhibited The river flows *rapidly* The youth has been *carefully* brought up He acts *very sensibly* on most occasions, but he behaved most *meritoriously* on the last.

EXERCISE LVIII (Page 145.)

1 'Corrections'—

The master taught the boy very well. He renounced his country for ever. They intended to carry their operations farther. Melville proposed to invite the king back. Nelson attacked the enemy's fleet most courageously.

Only I am left. Only England has possessions in South Africa. Italy has every gift of God, not only freedom. He is seldom in his place or never. It is my intention not to compel, but to advise you. He regards not only his health, but also his reputation. I will not go be he ever so pressing.

2. Different meanings of the given sentences —

(i)=not other person promised a book. (ii)=he did not give a book but only promised it. (iii)=He promised no other thing but only a book. For the meanings of the last three sentences the student is referred to the text, art. 348

EXERCISE LIX (Page 148)

1. Parsing ordinary

2. Corrections in italics —

Her I am with *him*. Except *thee* I have etc. He laid not *whom* of the party. They gladly made up the ransom themselves. Between you and *me* there is much mischief in it.

Is it *I* (whom) you mean to compare him with? The Turks were the next people *whom* the Russians made war against. You surely know not *whom* you etc. He is wholly unacquainted with the principles of the art, and consequently incapable of explaining them. One of the conspirators wrote to the Emperor and informed him of the daring scheme.

Give me a little salt. I failed last December. My father regretted my leaving. I will go tomorrow. Listen to what I tell you. It is no use talking. He refused to

alter his decision My brother went to Bombay I saw him this week. Send me some money. He should me favour This horse etc. (correct).

He went (cor.) He was kicked by his horse They . months in Bengal He lives in London. I have him for a long time. Come in a week I cut it with a knife Is Ceylon to the south India? I have been a candidate for four months It rained in the morning On Friday evening he etc I send letter through Govind The whole ..overrun by the invaders It is... school, (cor)

The speech afforded no information It is no uncommon thing. He affirmed that he would on no account grant the request I have not done anything that should bring blame upon me. I cannot remember anything about it. Nothing ever affects me like that

We must study always agreeable. The field having been of ten tilled, will crop Sometimes men's views are strangely altered by skilful hints

Rama walks very slowly. The following sentence cannot but be understood I hope not to true those much whom I shall happen not to please. They proposed to share the fruit equally These opinions have been generally held in every age

EXERCISE LX (Page 156.)

Corrections in italics, where possible —

I am tired of his advice Give an instance of a proper noun I have a desire for that with which he complied He had been applying for this post I acquainted with his loss The proposal was agreed to by the others Never be guilty of rudeness Such behaviour were unworthy of you She is afraid of a dog We are now accustomed to these inconveniences. He is resolved upon going etc. She had fallen into the well. He has profited by loss. I wholly dissent from his reconciled to it What we conformable to our instructions He has . resemblance to his father abhorrence of deceit. He

is so eager in the pursuit . difficulty in making him attend to anything else As a ..attend upon his lady, who was glad of his services.

This is quite adapted to common use. He has. angry with him as with me He should angry at trifles He ordered me to be taken to Mysore Rama has...resemblance to his father We have far too many examinations to be conducive to success If I was to listen to what you say I should go home at once. I cannot refrain from saying that I believe in his innocence in the crime with which he is charged You must apologise to him for your remark I donot know what was the matter with you that you should act in such a strange way I stayed at a large hotel wh-n I was in calcutta He increased in height so quickly that he grew out of all his clothes To finish a dispute by heaping abuse upon your antagonist is likely to do more harm to yourself than to him As you made an exception to the rule in my brother's favour I hope you will also make one in mine

EXERCISE LXI (Page 156).

All the preposition to be inserted are given below in order.—

To, upon Against, of, in To, over, of, to, of Into, by, of, to With. On with Upon, to Upon, in, of To. Upon With, of, from, on. On, to, of, for. To, of Of, for To, to To, upon. To, for

EXERCISE LXII. (Page 157)

Of, of. In, from, in With. From, with Upon, of, in With, of To To, at, on. At, of, from, to. At. From, with. To, to For, to, of, with After, of. Of, in, from, to Of, on, of From Of, with, of. In, of, in, of, from, from.

EXERCISE LXIII. (Page 157).

With, of, for To, upon, of, in On, with, on To, of, for For, on From, by. Of, to, from. In In, of, for, in upon. Of, in, of, for Upon: with, of. To. With, for

of, against in, for With To By To. Of For From,
to, of From Of To, with With, about, in From
From, of In, of, from, by.

EXERCISE LXIV. (Page 159)

- 1 For pausing the student is referred to exercises under Etymology, pages 7-90 of the text.

2 Corrections in italics —

He railed... and *me*. Did I and *beg* you etc? They would .. nor *suffer* others etc The day . and *hasten* upon us, *on* which etc. *Thou* and scotland did each in other live Whether he buys, *sells* or exchanges, *he* etc. If he and *attends* to etc

I am . than *she*. I would . . scholar *than* a wealthy rajah. He attended . pursuit *than* that flowers. I amwas *none* other . , than *whom* none etc.

It will neither improve the mind *nor* delight the imagination He is in the habit of writing both sermons *and* plays He is as good, if not better, *as* *he* Neither the good *nor* the bad are free from reverses It is *goes* or *stays* I must be so plain *as* to tell you that etc. His sight weak *that* he can indistinctly.

EXERCISE LXV [Page 161]

Correct forms —

These kinds of pleasures etc He speaks as if he were in a passion. The suspicions that they attention He made one, *he* only excepted. I am , and who recommends it to others. Whomsoever you send etc Do you know *whom* I mean? The rain has been universal this moonsoon. She who relies understanding. He is . energetic than his brother, but not as he The work than *him*. He would neither do it himself nor let etc The advancement of both was remarkable. Yesterday it rained heavily, but to day it is clear and hot. Both he and I should comply with your request Unless he applies himself more he will never be learned If he were

to come, it would etc Either.. riches are sought. She and he are etc.

This adjective admit.

But changing it to worse will etc

EXERCISE LXVI (Page 161.)

What the.. imagination dictates flows readily You will third page Professing regard and acting differently marks a base mind The woman . excelled her in needlework They army , a few days ..enemy. He was not cut off with the sword ..died of thirst.

The fair sex mingle *with* the affairs . life, has its own part assigned to it. This carriage is preferable to the other and cheaper than it. He has eaten no food nor drink any water these two days. I was afraid I should lose my money Bashfulness . avoided, that rendering . pity, this of aversion. The motions of a vortex and a whirlwind are perfectly similar

EXERCISE LXVII (Page 161)

In proportion to the predominance of either of those qualities, the language etc. Be honest, and do not take any shape or semblance of disguise Unless he has more of Government to himself, he will always be discontented. We have applied to the collector, and have the judge's interest To compile a dictionary seems least practicable of all in a state of blindness Of all the essays, mine has the fewest faults It would have afforded me no pleasure if I could have performed it. I intend to live suitably to my situation. The king .. .by the laws... power this is called tyranny, that freedom,* There is no incensed desperate person but can provide a knife or pistol, if he be inclined to use it or (then) I shall be glad to arrive at my journey's end I received a parcel containing all of Thackeray's and Dickens's work.

* (N. B. —The rule about the use of 'one' and 'other' —§251, p. 106 of the text—differs from that given by Mr Nesfield who seems to be correct on the point 'One' is generally used for of two objects referred to above)

EXERCISE LXVIII. (Page 162).

He is a Nero, which is another name for cruelty. He had a great taste for these studies, and therefore much improved in them. Richelieu profited by every circumstance. The objects of a divine and a human legislator are very different. You seem to have a prejudice against me. Bad qualities are sometimes remarkably over ruled to effect a good end. There are many more shining qualities in the mind than discretion, but none so useful. It is neither calculated for his present comfort, nor intended for etc. From those, with whom you associate, your etc. The child whom we saw yesterday etc. In tracing his history we discover etc. By domineering over all etc. This was occasioned by swerving from the path of duty. He went a captain, but but returned a general. The bellows are good for nothing, there is a hole in their side. He speaks in his sleep. Upon this subject he thought differently from him. Power after prevails ever right.

EXERCISE LXIX. (Page 162).

It is an error to say that the alce blooms but once every hundred years. He has shot fifteen brace in one day. Bread-and-butter is wholesome. He greatly valued the favour the queen had granted him. Pice is high-priced just now, and so is fish. You and he can succeed only if you persevere. The friends and pursuits that please him most are not of service to his reputation. By such a temptation as that, many a youth has fallen. He spoke in so affectionate a manner that I could not but listen to him. Not a few churches were burnt down in the fire of London, and more houses. The enemy does not regard such a force as we can bring into the field.

Deceit is meaner than any other vice, and, can be cherished only a depraved mind. The lion the tiger and such other cannivorous animals are fiercer than the graminivorous. Such a friend, as has acted the part he did, should be gratefully cherished. The dishonesty of the Thessalians was proverbial. Few are wise enough to prefer useful reproof to treacherous praise.

EXERCISE LXX. (Page 162).

Whom did you expect to see here? I was considering neither James nor John when I did it. I have neither gold nor silver. I wish to lie down. A remarkably fine horse. As neither Rama nor Govind are going, let you and me go. I saw the secretary and the treasurer, and they examined my accounts. Of all nations, the English are the greatest. He told you and me that he would come. Who do you suppose was ready to go for it? There was no one but her in the room. (Cor.) Neither of these boys has learned to read fast. Each member of our families has been introduced to the other (or all members of our families have been introduced to one another). The people in the room were divided into groups. I write a letter that I may have an answer. Neither you nor I am invited. Whom was this meant for? (Cor.) They all perished with thirst. With how much did his father send him to the town? He rode on horseback several times driving a herd of oxen before him. I have no occasion for your services. He divided his property among his four sons. He plunged into the river and swam across it. That remark is unworthy of notice. A fleet of twenty gunboats was seen. The public is (or 'are') respectfully informed. My love and esteem for him remain unaltered.

EXERCISE LXXI (Page 164).

All the subjects are given below, the omitted parts being predicates —

Cæsar. Sin. The rainy season. The earth. Painting. He. William the conqueror. The valley of the Ganges. The righteous. The pure in heart. Day and night at the equator. Glass. He. The boy. You. To return good for evil. Professing regard and acting differently.

EXERCISE LXXII (Page 165)

The subjects are given in ordinary type and the adjuncts in italics, the numeral denoting the serial No. of

one of the 8 kinds of adjuncts (given in the text) to which each belongs —

Wisdom's ways (3) *Evil* communications (1).
Denial of a fault (4) *Every* (1) day in the life (4). A
 little (1) wrong done to another (6) The sense of duty (4).
 One (1) hour to-day (of to-day) (4). The effort to succeed
 (7). All (1) men. We The lightning Hope The
 captain's (1) child, six years of age (5). To be happy
 without friends (4) Universal (1) pity for the suffering (4)
 No (1) man with a proper sense of duty (4) Knowledge
 acquired without effort (6). Attempting to please every body
 (6) be To jump out of bed at the first moment of waking
 (7). Having been censured for idleness (6)

EXERCISE LXXIII (Page 166).

In the following the parts within brackets are predicates and those in italics are attributive adjuncts or verbal complements —

The stars (twinkle) Lord Lans downe (became
 viceroy). He (is in good health) It (is I). The man
 (was of great size) The way (was long). To try (is
 the way to succeed). A thing of beauty (is a joy for
 ever) He (is poor) (was) he (happy)? The wily
 thief (caught at last) The rain (ceased) The moon (is
 shining brightly) Rama (appears to be diligent). The
 timber (is yonder) The poor widow (came weeping)
 Rain (seldom falls at Aden) The public library in Man-
 chester (seems to be the largest etc.) The river flowing. ..
 side (looks like thread) (Throughstudy) he (be-
 came one ..day).

EXERCISE LXXIV. (Page 168)

The objects with adjuncts are given below, the objects being in italics.—

Him (Direct), much joy (Factitive). *Him* (Indir.);
 swimming (Dir.) The crow (Indir.), much attention
 (Dir.). To be sun A soldier's death (cognate) The
 boys. Their time to fall To help poor. Four ripe
 mangoes. No money to pay for her food. *Him*. *Me*

(Indir), *to speak* English (Dir). *Him Me* (Indir.);
an ounce of civet (Du) *A wall six feet high* *Putting*
temptation .. others *His son's going to sea.* *All things.*
To send me .. volume *You, good morning* (Factitive).
A very foolish choice

EXERCISE LXXV. (Page 169).

All the *adverbial adjuncts* are given in order, the figure denoting the number of the grammatical class (as given in the text) to which each belongs:—

To Agra (3). A year ago (2) By the sea (3). In time (3). Along the coast (3) For laughing (3) Twice (1) Then (1) Forward (1) With all his might (3) On a ground (3). From not . clothes (3) How cleverly (2) In a . land (3). Day and night (4) Having... remarks (3). For over a year (3) At that moment (3). Often (1) By false appearances (3) Today (1). From the . . virtue (3). Twice over (2) Without the . . variation (3). Ever (1). In the . peasant (3) After . practice (3) With greater ease (3). When (1) When summer comes (adverbial clause to "the days are longer"). If you . me (adverbial cl to "I shall etc."). Where I .. lesson (adv cl. to "I shall etc."); and when (1). As the . cloud (adv cl to "so honour etc.") Through a dark cloud (3). Through the meanest dress (3).

EXERCISE LXXVI: (Page 173).
Analysis of simple sentences

(68)

SENTENCE	SUBJECT.		PREDICATE				
	Noun or its equivalent.	Adjuncts	Finite verb	Complements	Extension.	Object.	Adjuncts to object
The battleGreece	The battle	of Māia- than	secured			the liber- ty	of Greece
A wise .father ...	son	A wise	maketh			father	a good
Ambition often off- ces	ambition	..	puts	upon offices	often	men	
The good . happy	(persons)	the good	are	happy	alone		
An hour grandeur	An hour	like this	may dis- play		well	the em- ptiness	of human grandeur
A desire to excel exortion	Adsue	to excel	will sti- mulate	to exer- tion			
Idid trifle	I		did give			1 the fellow 2 a trifle	
Tall oaks grow. .	oaks	Tall	grow	from little acorus			

Solomon, the son of Jerusalem	Solomon	the son of David	built			temple	1 the splendid 2 of Jerusalem
Pride, that easily defined.	Pride	that never fools	is not defined		easily		
To create creatures enjoyment	To create	creatures wants	is	to render enjoyment			
By a wise speech.	Animals	the infer- ior	have not		By a...Pro- vidence	the gift	of speech
The complaints by standers	The com- plaints	of the old man	excited			the indig- nation	of the by standers
The blow did the saracen injury.	The blow		did			the saracen (andir) injury (dhi.)	but very little
Then shook riven	the hills		shook		When (1) by thunder ri- ven (2)		
The dog daughter	The dog		was named	Jack	by my little daughter		
Wearied with, des- cent	we	wearied with fast	deter- mined	to rest the descent			
To climb the higher ..thing	To climb	the higher peaks	is	a danger- ous thing	at any time		

SENTENCE	SUBJECT.		PREDICATE.				
	Noun or its equivalent	Adjuncts	Finite verb	Complements	Extension	Object	Adjuncts to Objects
To have to work... man.	To have	to work bread	is	no disgrace to any man			
All but he gone	all	but he	had gone				
I asked quietly.	I		asked		quietly	him (1), his business (2)	
During the early horizon.	clouds	dark	rose		During the day (1) above the horizon (2)		
London, the capital England.	London	the capital ... world	is situated	on the Thames . England			
A refined Nature	mind	A refined	loves			to contemplate us	the works of Nature
Hope, the balm... misfortune.	Hope	the balm of life	soothes		under every misfortune		
All silently sky	moon	the little	drops		down (1) behind the sky (2) all silently (3)		

Him the Almighty Power...perdition	the Al- mighty Power		hurled		headlong (1) flaming sky (2) with hide- ous com- bustion (3) Down to perdition (4)	him	
Night, sable goddess, ...world.	Night	sablogod- dess	stretches		from her throne (1), in majesty (2), now (3), forth (4) o'er a world (5)	scepter	her, leader
To seek thee...green.	I		did rove		often (1) to seek thee (2) through green (3)		
Full many a gem... bear.	caves	the dark unfath- omed (1) of ocean (2)	bear			gem	Full many a (1) of pur- est. serene (2)

SENTENCE.	SUBJECT.		PREDICATE				
	Subj. proper	Enlarge-ment	Finite verb.	Comple-ment.	Exten-sion	Object	Enlarge-ments of object.
Full many a air	flower	Full many a	is born		to blush . all		
From the all house feet	in sing- ing and applause of feet	the loud convivial	came		From the ale house street		
Silently, one by oneangels.	stars	the love- ly (1) the forget- me-nots . angels (2)	blossom- ed		silently (1) one by one (2) in the in- finite heaven(3)		

EXERCISE LXXVII (Page 179).

Some of the sentences are analysed in the tabular form while the remaining ones are broken up into their clauses which are simple sentences in themselves and the student is expected to analyse them himself.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

The Clause.	Kind of Clause	Con- nective	SUBJECT		PREDICATE			
			Subject proper	Attributive Adjuncts (to subject)	Finite Verb	Object with qualifying words	Complement	Adverbial Adjuncts
(1) A Uneasy lies the head	Principal clause	..	The head	nil	lies	nil	Uneasy	nil
B That wears a crown	Adject clause to head in A	that	that	nil	wears	a crown	nil	nil
(2) A. The severity of this remark	Principal clause	...	I	nil	bore	the severity of this remark	nil	patiently
I bore patiently								
B Because I knew	Adverb. clause to bore in A	because	I	nil	knew	clause c	nil	nil
C That it was just	Noun-clause object to knew in B	that	it	nil	was	nil	just	nil

EXERCISE LXXVII (Page 179)---(Continued)

ANALYSIS OF COMPLEX SENTENCES

The Clause.	Kind of clause.	Conne- ctive	SUBJECT		PREDICATE			
			Subject proper	Attri- butive Ad- juncts (to subject)	Finite Verb	Object with qualifying words	Comple- ment	Adverbial Adjuncts
(3) A Sir Isaac Newton was the first B Who showed C The every ray of light from the sun consists of different colours	Principal clause	..	Sir Isaac Newton	nil	was	nil	the first	nil
	Adject-clause to first in A	who	who	nil	showed	clause C	nil	nil
	Noun-clause object to showed in B	that	ray	(a) every (b) of light (c) from the sun	consists	nil	of colours	nil
(4) A Having visi- ted the house we went round the town B Where my grandfather was born C Whilst my fa- ther called up- on his lawyer	Principal clause	..	we	having visi- ted the house	went	nil	nil	round the town
	Adject clause to house in A	where	grandfa- ther	my	was born	nil	nil	nil
	Adverb clause to went in A	whilst	father	my	called upon	his lawyer	nil	nil

(5) A When he was born	Noun clause object of <i>told</i> in <i>it</i>	when	he	<i>nil</i>	was born	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	when
B Who brought him up	Co ordinate to A	who	who	<i>nil</i>	brought up	him	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
C How he lived	Co ordinate to A and B	and	he	<i>nil</i>	lived	<i>nil</i>	how	
D And whither he went	Co ordinate to A B and C	and	he	<i>nil</i>	went	<i>nil</i>	whither	
E After he was lost sight of,	Adverb clause to <i>went</i> in D	after	he	<i>nil</i>	was lost	<i>nil</i>	sight of	<i>nil</i>
F We are not told.	Principal clause	...	we	<i>nil</i>	are not told	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>
(6) A As I was going out with that resolution	Adverb clause to <i>was met</i> in B	as	I	<i>nil</i>	was going	<i>nil</i>	<i>nil</i>	(1) out (2) with that resolution
B I was met at the door by the captain of a ship	Principal clause	.	I	<i>nil</i>	was met	<i>nil</i>	by the Cap- tain of a ship	at the door
C With whom I had formerly some little acquaintance.	Adject clause to captain in B	with whom	I	<i>nil</i>	had	some little acquain- tance	<i>nil</i>	formerly
D And he agreed to be my companion	Co ordinate to B	and	he	<i>nil</i>	agreed	<i>nil</i>	to be my companion	<i>nil</i>

7. (a) 'It was valley'—Principal cl
 (b) 'that we garments'—adv to 'so' in (a)
 (c) 'which we then'—adj to 'garments' in (b)
 (d) 'when we mists'—adv. to 'found' in (c).
- 8 (a) 'considering etc he has progress'—Principal. cl.
 (b) 'that the subject is quite new'—N cl., obj of 'considering' in (a)
 (c) 'upon which engaged'—adj to 'subject' in (b)
- 9 (a) 'It is notice'—Principal cl.
 (b) 'how some obstacles'—N cl obj. of 'to notice' in (a) 'springing obstacles' being enlargement of the subject "minds"
10. (a) 'The part of the mill was . storey'—Principal. cl.
 (b) '(which) she best'---adj to 'part' in (a)
 (c) 'where were grain'---adj to 'storey' in (a)
 (d) 'which on'---adj to 'heaps' in (c)
 (e) 'and (which she could) slide down continually' adj cl, coord. to (d)
11. (a) The meanest herb (and) the loveliest flower renews its odours and its hues to second life at spring's sweet call'—Principal cl
 (b) 'that scents the gale'---adj cl adjunct to 'herb' in (a)
 (c) 'that blossoms in the vale'---adj to 'flower' in (a)
 (d) 'even when it dies'---adv to 'renews' in (a)
 'To second life' in (a) is a complement.
12. (a) 'I condemn us flocks to slaughter'---Principal cl.
 'To slaughte'---complt
 (b) 'that range free'---adj. to 'flocks' in (a)
 (c) 'for taught by that power I learn to pity them'—adv. to 'condemn' in (a)
 (d) 'that pities me'---adj. to 'power' in (c)

The part (c) is rather an independent cl coordinate to (a), and the whole would therefore form a compound sentence

13. (a) 'and what delights ... those'---Principal cl.
 'what' adjunct, 'can equal' F verb.
 (b) 'that stir . deeps'---adj. to 'those' in (a)
 (c) 'when one reaps a truth from one'---adv. cl. to
 'stir' in (b)
 (d) 'that loves'---adj. to 'one' in (c)
 (e) 'and (that) knows not'---adj. cl, coord to (d)
 (f) 'that loves'---adj to the 2nd 'one' in (c)
 (g) 'and (that) knows'---adj. coord to (f)
14. (a) 'see some friend'---Principal. cl
 '(You)'---subj, 'see'---F. V 'some strange com-
 fort and pride friend'---obj 'attend every state'---
 complt
 (b) 'see sum fit. . supply ---Independent cl., coord-
 inate to (a). 'Supply every age'---complt.
 (c) 'Hope travels through'---Indep. cl, coordinate
 to (b)
 (d) 'nor (=and not) quits us' -Indep. cl., coordinate
 to (c) (Hope)---subj
 (e) 'when we die'---adv. to 'quits' in (c)
 The sentence is a compound one
- 15 (a) 'Let all the ends be thy country's...Truths'---
 Principal (You'-- subj. 'Let'---F verb, 'all
 the ends'---obj 'be Truths's' complt
 (b) 'at (which) thou aims't'---adj cl. to 'ends' in (a)
16. (a) 'Ill fares the ..prey'---Principal. cl.
 'Ill'---complt. 'To hastening . prey'---adj. to
 subj.
 (b) 'where wealth accumulates'---adj to 'land' in (a)
 (c) 'and (where) mendecay'---adj cl. coord. to (b).

EXERCISE LXXVIII. (Page 183).

Analysis of compound sentences :—

1. (a) 'Neither a borrower be'---Principal. (You) subj.
 (b) 'nor a lender be'---Indep cl, coord to (a)
 (c) 'For loan ..friend'---adv to 'be' in (a) & (b).

2. (a) 'He will...matter'—Principal
(b) 'or I disappointed'—Indep cl., coord to (a)
3. (a) 'can honour's dust'—Principal
(b) 'or flattery death'—Indep cl., coord to (a)
4. (a) 'The dying confessor'—Principal
'To be .confessor' obj of 'begged'
(b) 'but she .comfort'—Indep cl., coord. to (a)
5. (a) 'The vine wall'—Principal.
(b) 'But at fall'—Indep cl., coord to (a)
6. (a) 'The facility activity'—Principal
(b) 'and (it is) the principal improvement'—Indep. cl., coord to (a)
7. (a) 'our deeds afar'—Principal
(b) 'and what are'—Indep cl., coord to (a)
'what been'—subj 'makes'—F V 'us'—obj indir.
'what we are'—Fact. obj
(c) 'what we have been'—N cl., subj. to 'makes' in (b)
(d) 'what we are'—N cl., obj to 'makes' in (b)
8. (a) 'The curfew day'—Principal
(b) 'The lowing lea'---Indep. cl., coord to (a)
(c) 'The ploughman way'—do do to (b)
(d) 'and (the ploughman) leave . me'—do to (c)
9. (a) 'After a sharp Labourdonnais sailed back . agreement'--Principal
'after question', 'back', 'with 'Mauritius',
'leaving .Madras' and 'under an agreement'—
extension of Predicate 'Labourdonnais'—subj
'sailed'—F V
(b) 'whose fleet storm'—adj cl to 'Labourdonnais' in (a)
(c) 'that it should . mouths'---N cl. in apposition to 'agreement' in (a)
(d) 'if the ransom were paid'---adv to 'restored' in (c)
The whole is a complex sentence and not a compound

10 (a) 'The chief out come native prince'--Principal.
 'Out come'---subj 'The chief', 'of this sea-coast's'.
 ---adjuncts to subj 'Was'---F V. 'A notable prince'---
 complement

(b) 'Whose cause adopt'---adj to 'prince' in [a]
 The whole is a complex sentence.

11 (a) Thou (oh blindness to the future!) art kindly
 given'---'Thou art' is understood ---Principal

(b) 'That each heaven'---adv cl to 'given' in [a]

(c) 'Who sees world'---adj cl to 'heaven' in [b]

'Whe'---subj. 'sees'---F V 'with equal eye' and 'as
 God of all'---extension of Predicate 'A here', 'or a
 sparrow', 'atoms and systemy', 'and a bubble and a
 world'---objects 'Perish', 'fall'---Infinitive complts.
 'Huled into ruin' and 'burst now'-P. Participle, complts.

The above is a complex sentence, having only one
 independent [the principal] clause

12 [a] 'The soul shell'---Principal

[b] 'Till [she is] waked spell'---adverb to 'slumbers'
 in [a] 'Is waked and kindled'---F V

[c] 'And feeling hearts pour a thousand before'---
 Indep cl., coord to [a]

[d] 'Touch them .. rightly'---adv. to 'pour' in (c)
 denoting condition.

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